ZOLOTAREV, Ye.K. (Dzerzhinsk)

Entropy of monovalent cations with the electronic configuration of noble gases in ethanol solution. Zhur. fiz. khim. 39 no.3:649-650 Mr '65. (MIRA 18:7)

1. Gor'kovskiy politekhnicheskiy institut.

ZOLOTAREV, Ye.Kh.; SINITSYNA, Ye.Ye.

Chemoreceptive organs on the forelegs of ixodid ticks. Vest. Mosk. un. Ser. 6: Biol., pochv. 20 no.1:17-25 Ja-F '65. (MIRA 18:3)

1. Kafedra entomologii Moskovskogo universiteta.

ZOLOTAREV, Ye.Kh.; YELIZAROV, Yu.A.

Research on chemoreception in insects and ticks: behavior of Ixodes persulcatus P. Sch. ticks under the action of repellents. Med. paraz. i paraz. bol. 33 no.1:47-53 Ja-F '64 (MIRA 18:1)

1. Biologo-pochvennyy fakul'tet Moskovskogo gosudarstvennogo universiteta imeni M.V.Lomonosova.

ZOLOTAREV, Ye.Kh.; ZHUZHIKOV, D.P.; AVDEYEVA, Ye.V.

Dependence of the quality of Dalmatian pyrethrum on the methods of harvesting. Vest. Mosk. un. Ser. 6: Biol., pochv. 18 no.2: 40-42 Mr-Ap '63. (MIRA 17:10)

1. Kompleksnaya laboratoriya po izucheniyu sredstv i sposobov bor'by s vrednymi zhivotnymi i boleznyami rastenly.

ZOLOTAREV, Ye.Kh.; GAVERDOVSKIY, A.N.

Changes in the attitude of fleas to repellents in relation with the physiological condition of the insects. Zool. zhur. 43 no.8: 1155-1160 '64. (MIRA 17:11)

1. Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet.

ZOLOTAREV, Ye.Kh.; YELIZAROV, Yu.A.

Investigation of the chemoreception of insects and ticks; localization of chemoreceptors responding to repellents in the tick Ixodes persulcatus P.Sch. Vest. Mosk. un. Ser. 6: Biol., pochv. 18 no.1: 7-9 '63. (MIRA 16:12)

1. Kafedra entomologii Moskovskogo universiteta.

ZOLOTAREV, Ye.Kh.

Leg of ticks of the order Parasitiformes and its terminology.
Zool.zhur. 41 no.11:1739-1741 N '62. (MIRA 16:1)

1. State University of Moscow.
(Ticks) (Insects—Anatomy) (Entomology—Terminology)

ZOLOTAREV, Ye. Kh.

Method of primary laboratory testing of repellents on fleas. Med. paraz. i paraz. bol. no.6:738-739 '61. (MIRA 15:6)

1. Iz biologo-pochvennogo fakul'teta Moskovskogo gosudarstvennogo universiteta imeni M. V. Lomonosova.

(INSECT BAITS AND REPELLENTS) (FLEAS)

TERENT'YEV, A.P.; KOST, A.N.; ZOLOTAREV, Ye.Kh.; VINOGRADOVA, Ye.V.; KALAKUTSKAYA, T.V.; YURGENSON, I.A.

Tetrahydrophthalic acid esters and their homologs used as insect repellents. Izv.vys.ucheb.zav.; khim.i khim.tekh. 1 no.4:55-60 '58. (MIRA 11:11)

1. Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet imeni M.V. Lomonosova, Kafedra organicheskoy khimii i kafedra entomologii.
(Cyclohexene dicarboxylic acid) (Insect baits and repellents)

ZOLOTAREV, Ye.Kh.; FELDER, M.L.; KALAKUTSKAYA, T.V.; TUDIN, L.G.; DMITRIYEV, B.A.

A study of repellents. Report No.2: Acyltetrahydroquinolines as mosquito repellents. Nauch. dokl. vys. shkoly; biol. nauki no.2: 37-40 '58. (MIRA 11:10)

1. Predstavlena kafedrami entomologii i organicheskoy khimii Moskovskogo gosudarstvennogo universiteta imeni M.V. Lomonosova i TSentral'nym nauchno-issledovatel'skim dezinfektsionnym institutom Ministerstva zdravookhraneniya SSSR.
(Quinoline) (Mosquitoes) (Insect baits and repellents)

5(3)

AUTHORS: Yudin, L.G., Kost, A.N., Zolotarev, Ye.Kh., SOV/55-58-2-22/35 and Mirza, A.N.

TITLE: Some Derivatives of the Tetrahydroquinoline and Their Effect on Plant-Lice (Nekotoryye proizvodnyye tetrogidrokhinolina i ikh deystviye na tley)

PERIODICAL: Vestnik Moskovskogo Universitete, Seriya matematiki, mekhaniki, astronomii, fiziki, khimii, 1958, Nr 2, pp 169-176 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: Several combinations from the series of the 1,2,3,4 - tetrahydroquinoline were synthetically obtained. In a concentration of 0,5% in an emulsion most of them are toxis for plant-lice and show a high mortality. Some preparations have a highly caustic effect on plants.
There are 12 references, 5 of which are Soviet, 4 American, and 3 German.

ASSOCIATION: Kafedra organicheskoy khimii i kafedra entomologii (Chair of Organic Chemistry and Chair of Entomology) [Moscow Univ.]

SUBMITTED: April 3, 1957

Card 1/1

ZOLOTAREV, Ye.Kh.; KALAKUTSKAYA, T.V.

Studying repellents. Report No.4: Acyltetrahydroquinolines and tetrahydrophthalates. Nauch.dokl.vys.shkoly;biol.nauki no.3:23-25 '58. (MIRA 11:12)

1. Predstavlena kafedroy entomologii Moskovskogo gosudarstvennogo universiteta imeni M.V.Lomonosova.
(INSECT BAITS AND REPELLENTS) (TICKS)

5(3), 17(12)

AUTHORS: Terent'yev, A. P., Kost, A. N., Zolotarev, Ye.Kh, Vinogradova, Ye. V., Kalakutskaya, T. V., Yurgenson, I. A. SOV/153-58-4-9/22

TITLE: I.The Esters of Tetrahydro-Phthalic Acid and Its Homologs as Insect Repellents (I.Efiry tetragidroftalevoy kisloty i yeye gomologov kak insektorepellenty)

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya vysshikh uchebnykh zavedeniy. Khimiya i khimicheskaya tekhnologiya, 1958, Nr 4, pp 55 - 60 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: Although the insect repellents have been more and more applied so far and thousands of individual preparations have been tested, neither the relation between their structure and efficiency nor their mechanism of efficiency have been definitely clarified. For these reasons the search for new means was often unsuccessful, whereas hardly a few of the thousands of tested substances were practically used. Dimethyl phthalate is the most carefully investigated and practically most applied repellent. Yet it is not efficient in any case, and large-scale use of it is limited by raw material

Card 1/4

I.The Esters of Tetrahydro-Phthalic Acid and Its Homologs as Insect Repellents SOV/153-58-4-9/22

scarcity. The authors synthetized other prospective repellents: "Ind-lon","Rudzhers-612" (in the USSR RP-52) and "Dimelon" (RP-5o), which had the same effect as or a weaker effect than dimethyl phthalate on various mosquito species. RP.-50 was a little more active than others. Therefore the authors investigated, according to the structural analogy, a series of esters of the tetrahydro phthalic acid (RP.-1, RP-2, RP-5, RP -17, RP -20, RP-23, RP-33 and RP-51). Dimethyl, diethyl and dibutyl phthalate were used for comparison. The compounds investigated are related in structure to dimethyl phthalate, but differ by their lack of aromatic bonds in the 6-membered ring. Diene hydrocarbons and maleic anhydride, which are easily obtained by benzene or furfural-oxidation, were the raw materials used for that purpose. In summer of 1954, Ye.Kh.Zolotarev and N.A. Tamarina investigated at the Belomorskaya biologicheskaya stantsiya MGU (White Sea Biological Station of the university mentioned in the title) the effect of individual preparations on mosquitoes Aëdes communis and Aë.dorsalis and cerato-

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I. The Esters of Tetrahydro Phthalic Acid and Its Homologs as Insect Repellents SOV/153-58-4-3/22

pogonides of the species Culicoides. At the Ryazanskiy meditsinskiy institut imeni I.P.Pavlova (Ryazan' Medical Institute imeni I.P.Pavlov) it was found that a narcotic effect (fusel-oil drunkenness) is exercised by the dibutyl esters upon rats and rabbits. Large-scale tests in 1956 showed that the preparations RP-1 and RP-50 protect efficiently against the mosquitoes: Aedes vexans, A.maculatus, A.excrucians, A.Cyprius, A. cataphylla, A.punctor, A.communis, A.cinereus, A. dorsalis, and Anopheles bifurcatus. A table shows the comparative efficiency of individual repellents. It results from this that the repellents RP-1, RP-17 and RP-51, which were investigated for the first time, are equal to dimethyl phthalate with respect to their efficiency. The efficiency degree of various mixtures of these compounds was not higher. Further investigations would be necessary only of RP-44 (dimethyl phthalate with diethyl adipate), RP-45 (the same with dibutyl sebacinate) and RP-47 (the same with anisole), since they are a little longer efficient against mosquitoes. All preparations

Card 3/4

I. The Esters of Tetrahydro Phthalic Acid and Its Homologs as Insect Repellents SOV/153-58-4-9/22

were investigated as to their acidity, which causes skin irritation, as is known. It was found that the introduction of a methyl or methylene group into the structure of the dimethyltetrahydro phthalate does not exert considerable influence upon the activity of the preparation. Admixtures were supplied by P.A.Moshkin, Corresponding Member, Academy of Sciences, USSR, and V.I.Lyubomilov, Candidate of Chemical Sciences. There are 1 table and 18 references, 5 of which are Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet im. M.V.Lomonosova (Moscow State University imeni M.V.Lomonosov) Kafedra organicheskoy khimii i kafedra entomologii (Chair of Organic Chemistry and Chair of Entomology)

SUBMITTED: November 2, 1957

Card 4/4

ZOLOTAREV, Ye.K.; KALININA, V.Ye.

Change of thermodynamic functions in the hydration of lanthanide trivalent cations. Zhur.neorg.khim. 7 no.6:1224-1227 Je '62. (MIRA 15:6)

1. Lisichanskiy filial gosudarstvennogo instituta azotnoy promyshlennosti.
(Rare earth metals) (Hydration)

ZOLOTAREV, Ye.Kh.; MITROFANOV, V.G.; YUDIN, L.G.; STYAZHKINA, N.B.

Investigation of repellents. Report No.12: Repellent action of N-acylindolines on the fleas Xenopsylla cheopis Roths. Vest. Mosk. un. Ser. 6: Biol., pochv. 16 no.4:58-61 Jl-Ag '61. (MIRA 14:7)

1. Kompleksnaya laboratoriya po izucheniyu sredstv i sposobov bor'by s vrednymi zhivotnymi i boleznyami rasteniy Moskovskogo gosudarstvennogo universiteta.
(INSECT BAITS AND REPELLENTS)
(FLEAS)
(INDOLINE)

AVDEYEVA, Ye.V.; ZHUZHIKOV, D.P.; ZOLOTAREV, Ye.Kh.; SAGITULLIN, R.S.

Insecticidal properties of some pyrazolyl carbamates. Vest. Mosk. un. Ser. 6: Biol., pochv. 16 no.6:19-25 N-D '61. (MIRA 15:1)

1. Kompleksnaya laboratoriya po izucheniyu sredstv i sposobov bor'by s vrednymi zhivotnymi i boleznyami rasteniy Moskovskogo universiteta.
(Insecticides) (Carbamic acid)

ZOLOTAREV, Ye.Kh.; BATAYEV, P.S.; DEVYATOVA, V.I.

Study of repellents. Report No.11: Relation between repellency and the chemical structure of acylated piperidines and hexamethylenimines. Nauch. dokl. vys. shkoly; biol. nauki no.4:16-19 '61. (MIRA 14:11)

1. Rekomendovana kompleksnoy laboratoriyey biologo-pochvennogo fakul'teta Moskovskogo gosudarstvennogo universitata im. M.V. Lomonosova i Institutom meditsinskoy parazitologii i tropicheskoy meditsiny.

(INSECT BAITS AND REPELLENTS)
(PIPERIDINE) (METHYLENIMINE)

ZOLOTAREV, Ye.Kh.; KUZNETSOVA, Yu.I.

Entomological evaluation of the new repellent benzinine. Vest. Mosk. un. Ser. 6: Biol., pochv. 16 no.4:38-44 Jl-Ag '61. (MIRA 14:7)

1. Kompleksnaya laboratoriya po izucheniyu sredstv i sposobov bor'by s vrednymi zhivotnymi i boleznyami rasteniy Moskovskogo gosudarstvennogo universiteta.
(INSECT BAITS AND REPELLENTS)
(METHYLENIMINE)

ZOLOTAREV, Ye.Kh.; YUDIN, L.G.; KALAKUTSKAYA, T.V.; KOBT, A.N.

Testing of repellents. Report No.7:219-222 '60. (MIRA 13:12)

(QUINOLINE)

ZOLOTAREV, Ye.Kh.; STAVROVSKAYA, V.I.

Studies on repellents. Part 10: Diethyltoluamides; comparative studies on flea-repellent properties of ortho-, meta- and para-isomers. Med.paraz. i paraz.bol. 29 no.5:559-563 S-O '60. (MIRA 13:12)

(INSECT BAITS AND REPELLENTS) (TOLUAMIDE)

KOST, A.N.; FEDDER, M.L.; KALAKUTSKAYA, T.V.; BURINOVA, L.I.; ZOLOTAREV, Ye.Kh.

Repellents. Part 8: Insect-repellent effect of some esters and glycols. Vest.Mosk.un.Ser. 2: Khim. 15 no.3:70-74 My-Je '60. (MIRA 13:8)

1. Kafedra organicheskoy khimii i entomologii Moskovskogo universiteta, TSentral'nyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut dezinfektsii i Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut plasticheskikh mass.

(Insect baits and repellents)
(Phthalic acid)

S/076/60/034/008/023/039/XX
B015/B063

AUTHORS: Vasil'yev, V. P., Zolotarev, Ye. K., Kapustinskiy, A. F., Mishchenko, K. P., Podgornaya, Ye. A., and Yatsimirskiy, K. B.

TITLE: The Most Probable Values of Chemical Heats, Energies, and Entropies of the Hydration of Various Ions at Infinite Dilution and 25°C

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal fizicheskoy khimii, 1960, Vol. 34, No. 8, pp. 1763 - 1767

TEXT: In the last 11 years three of the present authors have published values of the chemical heats $-H_h^i$ and energies Z_h^i of hydration and of the entropy S_i^o of various ions in aqueous solutions (Refs.1-3). As these values disagree and since many topochemical characteristics have been improved during the last few years, the most probable values of the above-mentioned quantities have been thoroughly checked. Results are given in a table; two methods were used to calculate the values for ΔH_h^i as from the

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equation $\Delta H_h^i = (-\Delta H_{aq}^i + \Delta H_{gas}^i - 102.5 \cdot n)$ kcal/g·ion (1) (ΔH_{aq}^i and ΔH_{gas}^i = standard variations of the enthalpy of the ion during its formation in solution or gaseous state; - 102.5 kcal/g·ion = standard variation of enthalpy during the production of a hydrated proton in an aqueous solution of infinite dilution; n = ion charge). b) The table also contains the average values of the simultaneous calculation of ΔH_h^i from the total chemical heat of hydration $\Delta H_h^{\pm}$ of the electrolyte at infinite dilution, from the energy ΔH_{lat} of the crystal lattice, from the integral heat of solution ΔH_o, and from the values of the thermochemical cycle. The initial values for the calculation of ΔS_h^i are given in columns 3 and 4; S_{aq}^o = standard entropy of water ions referred to the entropy of the proton in the aqueous solution $S_{H^+}^o = 0$; S_{gas}^o = standard entropy of gaseous ions; ΔS_h^i = chemical entropy of ion hydration; and

The Most Probable Values of Chemical Heats, Energies, and Entropies of the Hydration of Various Ions at Infinite Dilution and 25°C

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$\Delta S_h^i = (S^o_{aq} - S^o_{gas} + 6.35)$ e.u. (5). There are 1 table and 19 references: 13 Soviet and 6 US.

SUBMITTED: November 15, 1958

Text to the table: The Most Probable Values of Chemical Heats, Entropies, and Energies of Hydration of Various Ions at Infinite Dilution and 25°C; Column 1: ion; 2: $-\Delta H_h^i$, kcal/g·ion; 3: .... e.u.; 4: S^o_{gas}, e.u.; 5: .... e.u.; 6: .... kcal/g·ion.

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Наиболее вероятные значения химических теплот, энтропий и энергий гидратации отдельных ионов при бесконечном разведении и 25°

1	2	3	4	5	6
Ион	$-\Delta H^{i}_{h}$, ккал/г-ион	S^{0}_{aq}, э.ед. $(S^{0}_{H}=0)$	$S^{0}_{газ}$, э. ед.	$-\Delta S^{i}_{h}$, э. ед. $(S^{0}_{H}=0)$	$-\Delta Z^{i}_{h}$, ккал/г-ион
Ag^{+}	117	17,67	39,95	15,93	113
Al^{3+}	1125	—74 9	35,82	101,4	1094
Ba^{2+}	320	3	40,67	31	310
Be^{2+}	601	—55	32,56	81	577
Br^{-}	78	19,29	39,06	13,42	72
Ca^{2+}	380	—13,2	37,00	43,9	373
Cd^{2+}	439	—14,6	40,08	48,3	425
Ce^{3+}	860	—44	44,29	82	836
Ce^{4+}	1566	—	—	—	—
Cl^{-}	84	13,2	36,64	17,1	79
Co^{2+}	490	—26,7	42,73	63,1	480
Cr^{2+}	450	—	—	—	—
Cs^{+}	67	31,8	40,58	2,4	66
Cu^{+}	146	9,4	38,38	22,6	130
Cu^{2+}	500	—23,6	41,94	59,2	491
F^{-}	116	—2,3	34,78	30,7	107

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Fe^{2+}	467	—27,1	42,36	63,1	448
Fe^{3+}	1056	—70,1	41,55	105,3	1025
Ga^{3+}	1131	—83	38,63	115	1007
Hg^{2+}	443	—5,4	41,80	40,9	431
J^-	67	26,14	40,54	8,05	64
In^{3+}	894	—62	40,14	96	965
K^+	81	24,5	37,03	6,2	79
La^{3+}	796	—39	40,71	73	774
Li^+	127	3,4	31,77	22,0	121
Mg^{2+}	467	—28,2	35,51	57,4	450
Mn^{2+}	449	—19,1	41,50	54,3	433
Na^+	101	15,4	35,35	14,6	97
Ni^{2+}	511	—29,4	42,51	65,6	491
Pb^{2+}	362	5,1	41,90	30,2	353
Ra^{2+}	310	13	42,16	23	303
Rb^+	75	29,7	39,26	3,2	74
S^{2-}	320	—6,4	36,34	36,4	309
Sc^{3+}	958	—56	37,35	87	932
Se^{2-}	—	0	39,02	33	—

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Sn^{2+}	379	—15,0	40,24	48,9	306
Sr^{2+}	353	—6,3	39,33	39,3	341
Tl^{+}	82	30,4	41,86	5.1	80
Tl^{3+}	1012	—42	41,86	78	988
V^{3+}	877	—48	39,38	81	853
Zn^{2+}	496	—25,45	38,46	57,50	479
AsO_4^{3-}	—	—34,6	67,4	95,6	—
BH_4^{-}	—	26,3	44,5	11,6	—
BrO_3^{-}	—	38,5	67,5	22,2	—
CH_3COO^{-}	101	—	—	—	—
ClO_3^{-}	69	—	—	—	—
ClO_4^{-}	54	43,2	62,9	13,3	50
CN^{-}	83	22	44,9	23	70

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CNO^-	93	—	—	—	—
CNS^-	74	36	—	—	—
CO_3^{2-}	127	—12,7	58,7	05,3	108
CrO_4^{2-}	—	9,2	64,7	49,1	—
$HCOO^-$	99	—	—	—	—
HCO_3^-	91	—	—	—	—
HS^-	82	—	—	—	—
IO_4^-	—	52,8	70,2	11,0	—

Card 7/7

ZOLOTAREV, Ye.Kh.; KALAKUTSKAYA, T.V.

Study of repellents. Report No.9: Diethyltoluamides. Vest.Mosk. un.Ser.6: Biol., pochv. 15 no.3:18-21 My-Je '60. (MIRA 13:7)

1. Kompleksnaya laboratoriya po izucheniyu sredstv i sposobov, bor'by s vrednymi zhivotnymi i boleznyami rasteniy Moskovskogo universiteta.

(Insect baits and repellents)
(Toluamide)

ZOLOTAREV, Ye.Kh.

Current status of the problem of the use of individual means of protection against blood-sucking insects and ticks. Izv. Sib. otd. AN SSSR no.9:92-97 '59 (MIRA 13:3)

1. Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet.
(Insects, Injurious and beneficial)

ZOLOTAREV, Ye.Kh.; SAF'YANOVA, V.M.; KALAKUTSKAYA, T.V.

Study of repellents. Report No.6: Kusol-impregnated Pavlovskii's nets as a means of protection against mosquitoes and black flies. Nauch. dokl. vys. shkoly; biol. nauki no.4:26-29 '59. (MIRA 12:12)

1.Rekomendovana kafedroy entomologii Moskovskogo gosudarstvennogo universiteta im. M.V. Lomonosova i Institutom epidemiologii i mikrobiologii im. N.F. Gamaleya.
(Insect baits and repellents)
(Quinoline)

YUDIN, L.G.; KOST, A.N.; ZOLOTAREV, Ye.Kh.; MIRZA, A.M.

Some tetrahydroquinoline derivatives and their effect on plant lice. Vest.Mosk.un.Ser.mat.,mekh.,astron.,fiz.,khim. 13 no.2: 169-176 '58. (MIRA 12:2)

1. Kafedra organicheskoy khimii i kafedra entomologii Moskovskogo universiteta.
(Quinoline) (Plant lice) (Insecticides)

ZOLOTAREV, Ye.Kh.; KALAKUTSKAYA, T.V.

Study of repellents. Report No.5: Relation between the degree of repellency and chemical structure of acyltetrahydroquinolines. Nauch.dokl.vys.shkoly; biol.nauki no.1:20-26 '59. (MIRA 12:5)

1. Rekomendovana kafedroy entomologii Moskovskogo gosudarstvennogo universiteta im. M.V.Lomonosova.
(QUINOLINE) (INSECT BAITS AND REPELLENTS)

ZOLOTAREV, Ye.Kh.; FREIDER, M.L.; YUDIN, L.G.; YURGENSON, I.A.

Study of repellents. Report No.3: Acyltetrahydroquinolines as protective substances against fleas. Vest.Mosk.un.Ser.biol., pochv., geol., geog. 13 no.3:43-52 '58. (MIRA 12:1)

1. Kafedry organicheskoy khimii entomologii Moskovskogo gos. universiteta i TSentral'nyy dezinfektsionnyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut.
(Quinoline) (Fleas) (Insect baits and repellents)

ZOLOTAREV, Ya.Kh.

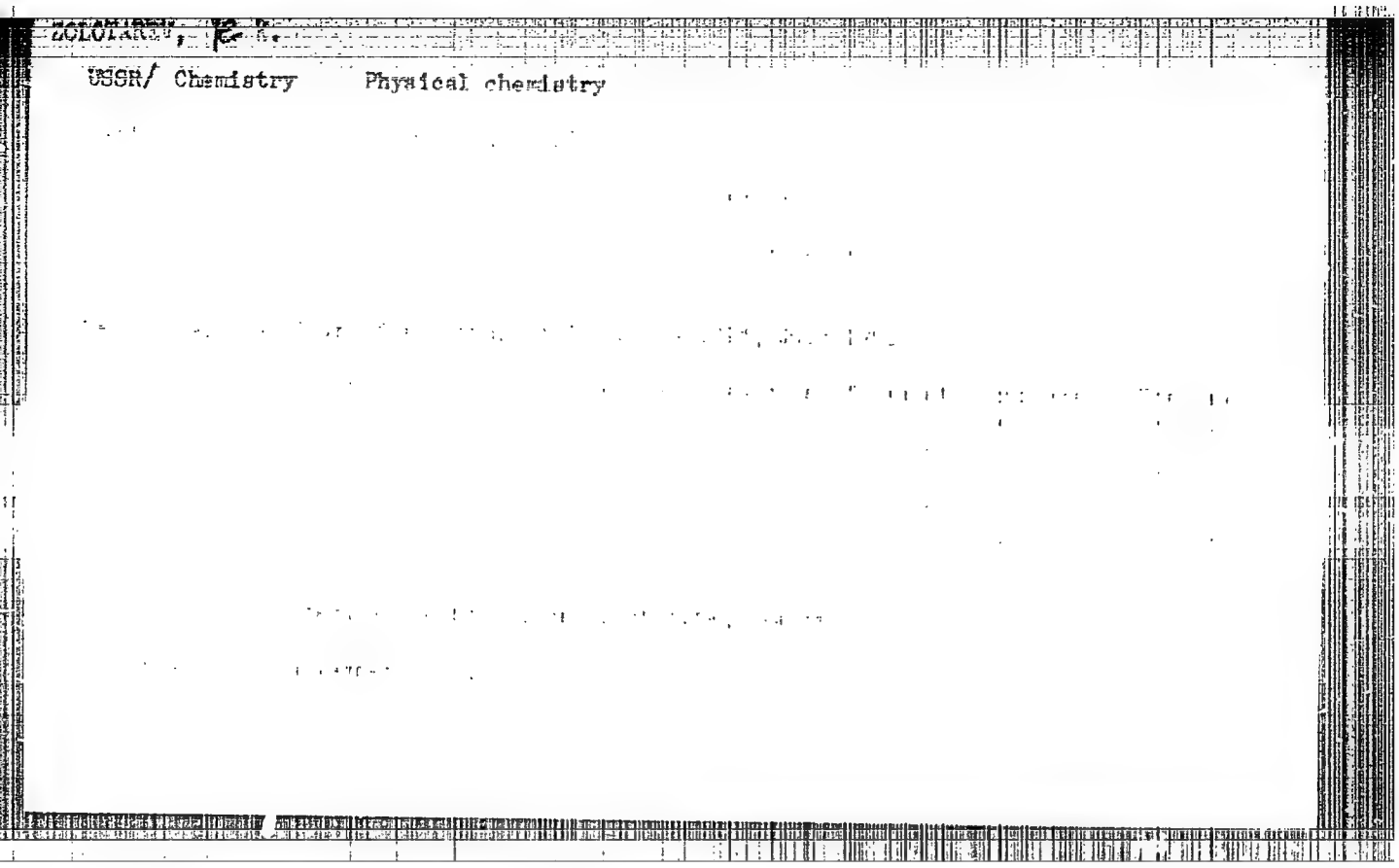
Possibility of using a new preparation in moist disinfestation of granaries. Vest. Mosk. un. Ser. biol., pochv., geol., geog. 13 no.2:67-73 '58. (MIRA 11:9)

1. Moskovskiy gos. universitet, Kafedra entomologii.
(Insecticides) (Grain--Diseases and pests)

ZOLOTAREV, Ye.Kh., KOST, A.N., FEDDER, M.L., YUDIN, L.G., URGENSON, I.A.

Measures for human protection against rat flea attacks. Nauch.dokl. vys.shkoly;biol.nauki no.1:44-45 '58 (MIRA 11:8)

1. Predstavlena kafedrami entomologii i organicheskoy khimii Moskovskogo gosudarstvennogo universiteta im. M.V. Lomonosova i TSentral'nym nauchno-issledovatel'skim dezinfektsionnym institutom Ministerstva zdravookhraneniya SSSR.
(INSECT BAITS AND REPELLENTS)
(FLEAS)



VASIL'YEV, V.P.; ZOLOTAREV, Ye.K.; KAPUSTINSKIY, A.F.; MISHCHENKO, K.P.; PODGORNAYA, Ye.A.; YATSIMIRSKIY, K.B.

Most probable values for the chemical heats, energies and entropies of hydration of individual ions at infinite dilution and 25°C. Zhur. fiz. khim. 34 no.8:1763-1767 Ag '60. (MIRA 13:9)
(Ions) (Hydration)

ZOLOTAREV, YE. K.

"Study of Oxalate Groups in Solutions." Min. Higher Education USSR, Ivanovo Chemical Engineering Inst., Ivanovo, 1955. (Dissertation for the Degree of Candidate of Chemical Sciences)

SO: Knizhnaya Letopis', No. 22, 1955, pp 93-105

ZOLOTAREV, Ye. K.

ZOLOTAREV, Ye. K. : "Investigation of oxalate complexes in solution." Min Higher Education USSR. Ivanovo Chemicotechnological Inst. Ivanovo, 1956 (Dissertation for the Degree of Candidate in Chemical Science)

Source: Knizhnaya Letopis' No. 28 1956 Moscow

ZOLOTAREV, Ye.Kh.

New substances toxic to house flies. Vest. Mosk. un. Ser. biol., pochv., geol., geog. 12 no.1:141-146 '57. (MIRA 10:11)

1. Kafedra entomologii Moskovskogo gosudarstvennogo universiteta.
(Flies) (Insecticides)

ZOLOTAREV, Ye.Kh.; LINEVA, V.A.

Chemical for poisoning DDT-resistant flies. Vest. Mosk. un. Ser. biol., pochv., geol., geog. 12 no.1:147-152 '57. (MIRA 10:11)

1. Kafedra entomologii Moskovskogo gosudarstvennogo universiteta.
(Flies) (Insecticides)

YURINA, Ye.V.; ZOLOTAREV, Ye.Kh.

Increase in productivity of Pyrethrum roseum Scop. and Pyrethrum carneum Scop. Vest. Mosk. un. Ser. 6; Biol., pochv. 19 no.3:48-50 My-Je '64. (MIRA 17:12)

1. Kafedra entomologii Moskovskogo universiteta.

ZOLOTAREV, Yu.

Gossypol resin as an activating additive for bitumen mineral mixtures. Avt.dor. 25 no.9:26 S '62. (MIRA 15:9)
(Bituminous materials)

ZOLOTAREV, Yu.F.

Establishment of combined petroleum, gas and chemical enterprises in the Kuybyshev industrial center for purposes of power engineering. Vest. Mosk. un. Ser. 5: Geog. 18 no.3:24-29 My-Je '63.
(MIRA 16:6)

1. Kafedra ekonomicheskoy geografii SSSR Moskovskogo universiteta.
(Kuybyshev Province--Industries)
(Kuybyshev Province--Power engineering)

Dissertation: "Holomorphic Functions With a Countable Number of Arguments and Their Application to Differential Equations." Cand Phys-Math Sci, Kazakh State U imeni S. M. Kirov, 20 Apr 54. (Kazakhstanskaya Pravda, Alma-Ata, 18 Apr 54)

SO: SUM 243, 19 Oct 1954

SOV/44-58-4-2923

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, 1958, Nr 4, p 64 (USSR)

AUTHOR: Zolotarev, Yu. G.

TITLE: ~~On Stability~~ by the First Approximation (Ob ustoychivosti po pervomu priblizheniyu)

PERIODICAL: Izv. AN KazSSR, ser. matem. i mekhan., 1956, Nr 5(9) pp 62-70

ABSTRACT: A study is made of a system of differential equations

$$\frac{dx_s}{dt} = p_{s1}x_1 + \dots + p_{sn}x_n + \mathcal{L}_s(t, x_1, \dots, x_n);\ (s = 1, \dots, n) \quad (1)$$

where $p_{si}(t)$ are continuous at $t \geq 0$, and L_s in the region $|x_i| \leq R$, $t \geq 0$ are continuous with respect to t and satisfy the inequalities

$$|\mathcal{L}_s(t, x_1, \dots, x_n)| \leq Au^2;\ |\mathcal{L}_s(t, x') - \mathcal{L}_s(t, x'')| \leq Au\,\Delta u \quad (2)$$

$$u = \max_{s=1,\dots,n}(|x_s|),\ \Delta u = \max_s(|x_s' - x_s''|),\ A - \text{const},$$

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30V/44-58-4-2923

On Stability by the First Approximation

Let X(t) be a matrix of a certain fundamental system of solutions of the first approximation of equations (1), Y(t) its inverse matrix, and $\{f\}$ a family of continuous functions at $t \geq 0$ such that $\max_{s,k}(|x_{sk}(t)|) \leq f(t)$ A few results are cited.

Theorem 1. If there exists a bounded function $f(t) \in \{f\}$ such that

$$\max_{s,k,m} |x_{sk}(t)| \int_{t_0}^{t} |y_{km}(\tau)| \times f^2(\tau)\, d\tau \leq M f(t),$$

then the null solution of system (1) is stable at any selection of L_s which satisfy condition (2). If in addition $f(t) \to 0$ at $t \to \infty$, then the null solution of system (1) is asymptotically stable. It is stated that such a function $f(t) \in \{f\}$ exists if the system of the first approximation is correct and all its characteristic numbers are positive. Thence consequently are derived the sufficient criteria of stability of Persidskiy and

Card 2/3

SOV/44-58-4-2923

On Stability by the First Approximation

Malkin. Results are also derived which hold for certain cases where characteristic numbers of the system of first approximation are equal to zero.

V.R. Petukhov

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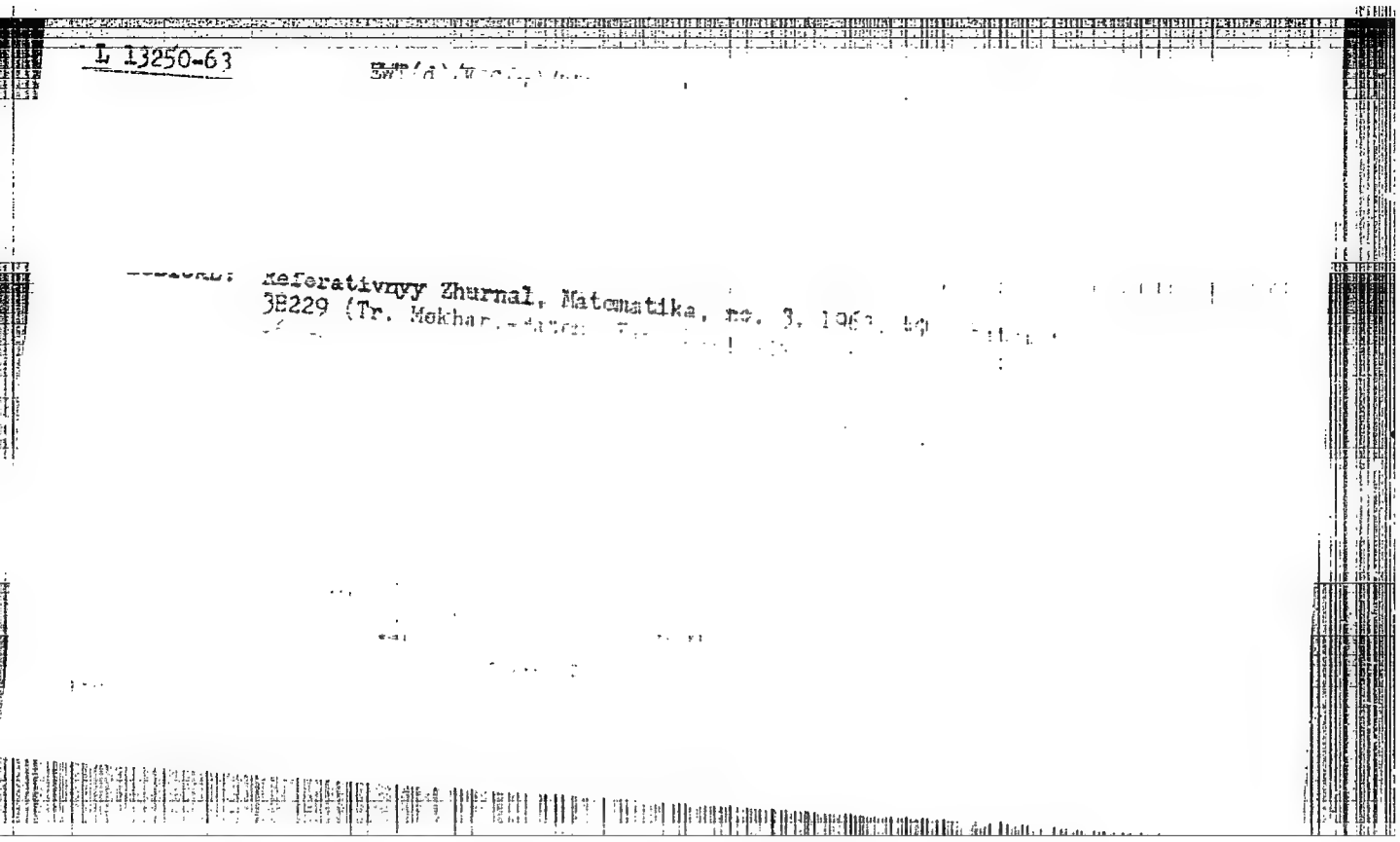

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Referativnyy Zhurnal, Matematika, no. 3, 196[illegible]
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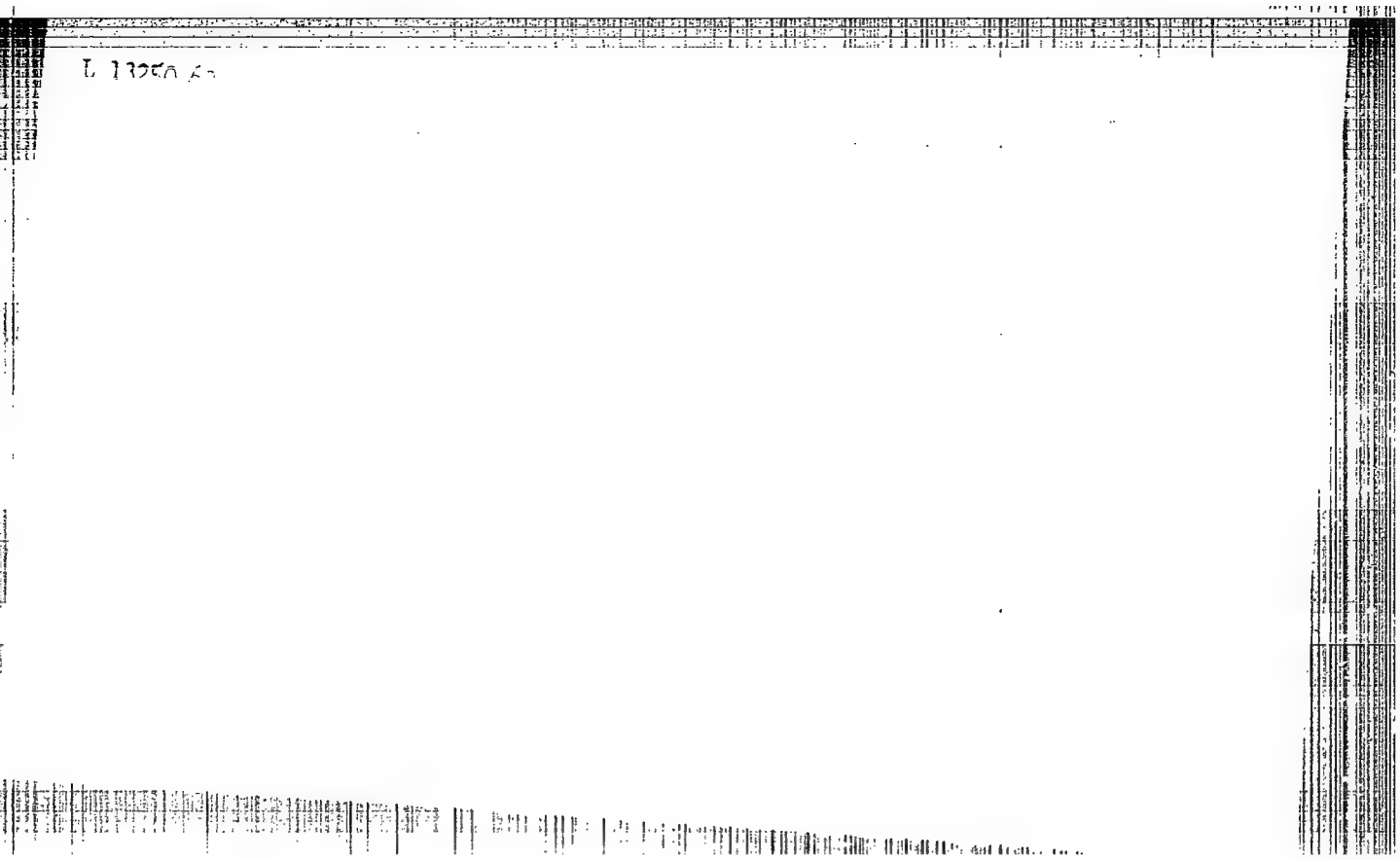

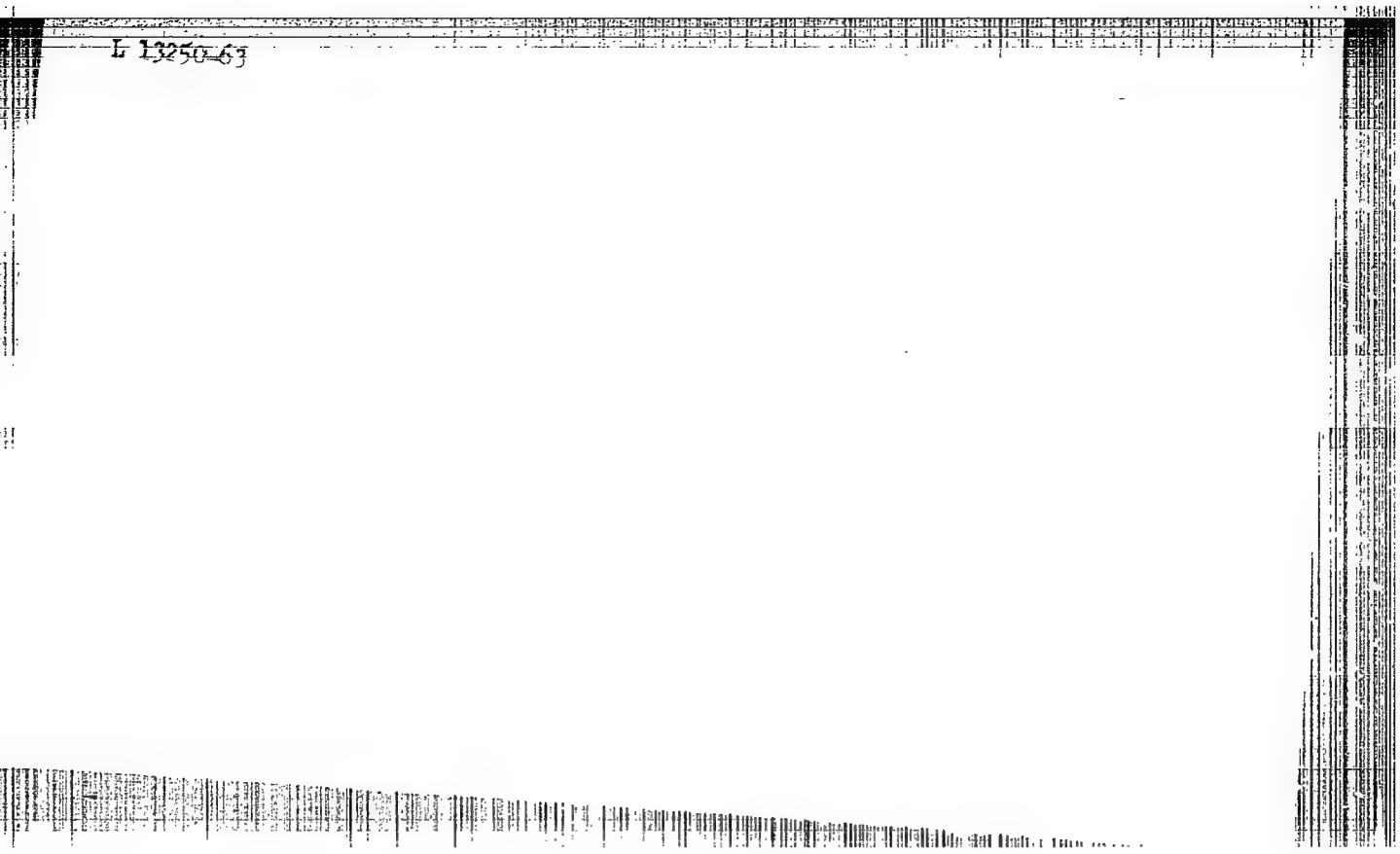

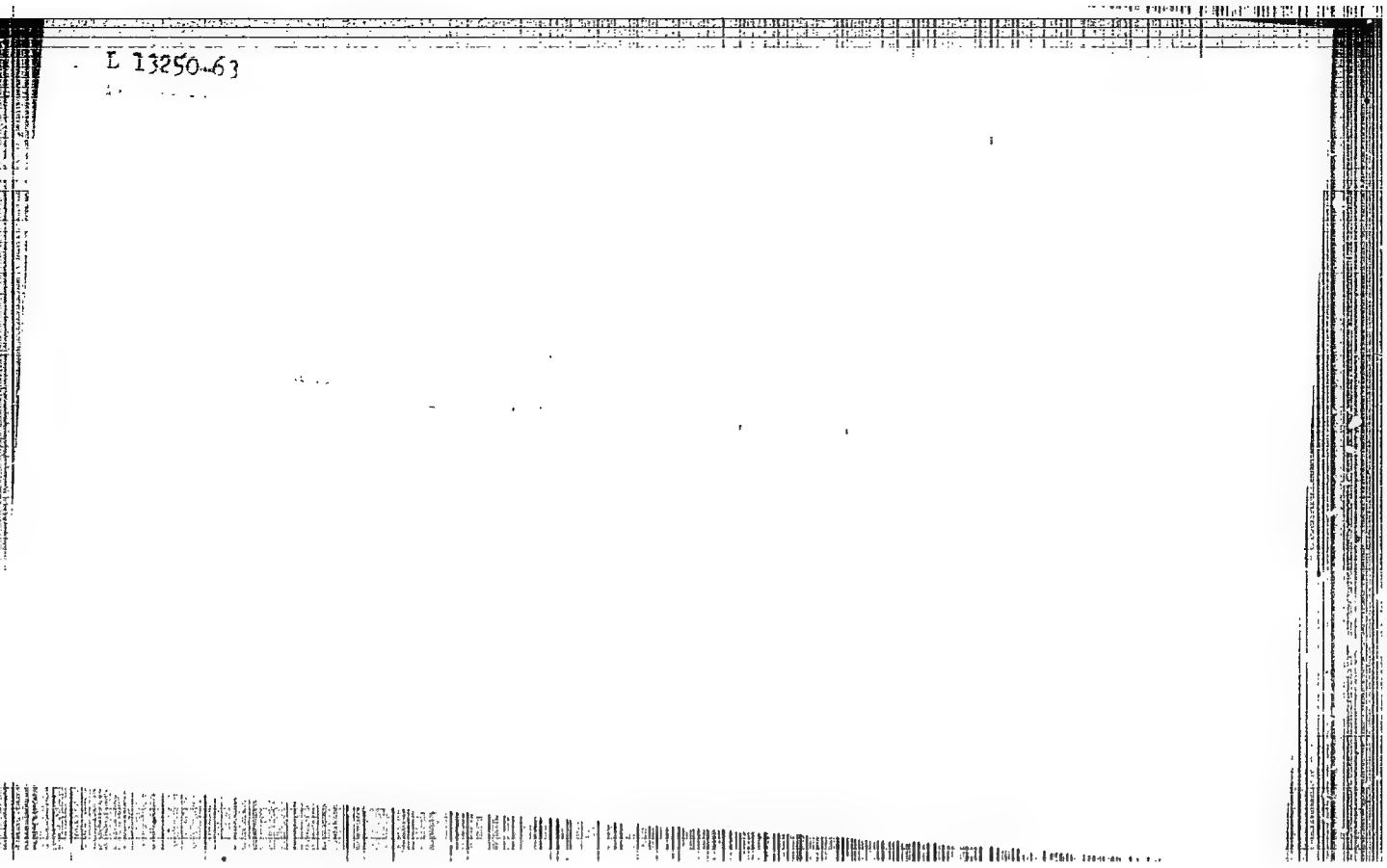

ZOLOTAREV, Yu. G

a. Contribution to the Theory of a Degenerated Case of a Characteristic Equation for a System of Differential Equations with Retarded Arguement, p.45
b. Holomorphic Functions with a Denumerable Number of Arguments in Differential Equations.47
c. Approximation of the Functions of Many Variables by Using the Mean-squares Method 89

TRANSACTIONS OF THE 2ND [illegible] CONFERENCE ON [illegible]
(TRUDY VTOROY [illegible] KONFERENTSII PO [illegible]
pages, published by the Publishing [illegible] AN [illegible], Alma-Ata, [illegible] 1962

ZOLOTAREV, Yu. G.

Approximation of the Functions of Many Variables by Using the Mean-squares Method
p. 89

TRANSACTIONS OF THE 2ND REPUBLICAN CONFERENCE ON MATHEMATICS AND MECHANICS
(TRUDY VTOROY RESPUBLIKANSKOY KONFERENTSII PO MATEMATIKE I MEKHANIKE), 184
pages, published by the Publishing House of the AS KAZAKH SSR, ALMA-ATA, USSR, 1962

ZOLOTAREV, Yu.G.; KHARASAKHAL, V.Kh.

Structure of solutions and regularity of a system of linear differential equations. Izv. AN Kazakh. SSR. Ser. mat. i mekh. no.10:11-16 '62. (MIRA 15:9)

(Differential equations, Linear)

ZOLOTAREV, Yu.G.

Determination of the periodic solutions to a certain differential equation. Trudy Sekt. mat. i mekh. AN Kazakh. SSR 2:20-31 '63. (MIRA 16:10)

20133

9.4300 (and 1147, 1158)

S/181/61/003/002/031/050
B102/B201

AUTHORS: Drokin, A. I., Dylgerov, V. D., and Zolotarev, Yu. M.

TITLE: Dynamics of powder patterns on magnesium-manganese-ferrite single crystals

PERIODICAL: Fizika tverdogo tela, v. 3, no. 2, 1961, 553-557

TEXT: Results obtained from studies of the domain structure of magnesium-manganese-ferrite single crystals with a rectangular hysteresis loop are offered within the framework of the problems concerning the relationship between the form of hysteresis and the domain structure. These spinel-type single crystals were grown from a solution by A. G. Titova at the Institut poluprovodnikov AN SSSR (Institute of Semiconductors AS USSR) and had the following composition: 0.5 mole% Fe_2O_3 + + 0.4 mole% MnO + 0.1 mole% MgO. The following temperature-time characteristic was followed: heating from 20 to 1370°C during three hours, holding at 1370°C during three hours, cooling to 1200°C (rate: 60°/hr), further cooling to 800°C (15°/hr). The crystals obtained were

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Dynamics of powder patterns on ...

S/181/61/003/002/031/050
B102/B201

plate-shaped, 0.1-0.3 mm thick, and up to 10 mm in diameter. The single crystals displayed mirror faces, so that no polishing was necessary. The crystal orientation was determined with an X-ray apparatus of the type YPC-70 (URS-70), and the plate surface was found to be parallel to the (110)-plane (lattice constant: 8.5 A). The magnetic suspension used was prepared in the usual manner, and the patterns obtained therewith were examined with an MBI-6 (MBI-6) microscope. Magnetization and magnetic reversal were performed by means of a special electromagnet, with fields up to 26 oersteds. Numerous microphotographs of powder patterns are shown (not reproducible) and discussed. The following results were obtained: 1) if magnesium-manganese-ferrite single crystals are magnetized by a field in the [011] direction, the domain boundaries are displaced in the case of very weak fields only; in fields whose strength approaches the coercive force, the magnetization vectors undergo an Umklapp process into the field direction, with the form of the domain structure being essentially conserved; 2) in the magnetic reversal of single crystals by a field lying in the [011] direction, no displacement of the boundaries between the domains is observable, and there only take place Umklapp processes with the domain structure being

Card 2/4

conserved. In fields near the coercive force, the magnetization vectors undergo an Umklapp process; 3) when single crystals undergo magnetization and magnetic reversal by fields in perpendicular to the [011] direction, a displacement of the boundaries and an Umklapp process of the magnetization vectors will be observable, while the patterns will not undergo any abrupt changes; 4) the mechanism of the processes of magnetic reversal of ferrites with rectangular hysteresis differs from that in metals. No appearance and growth of nuclei with magnetic reversal is observable on a change of direction and magnitude of the field. The rectangular shape of the hysteresis in polycrystalline ferrites can be assumed to be caused by crystals whose [011] axes lie in the field direction, and that in this connection Umklapp processes play the main role, a displacement of boundaries, however, not being excluded for the other crystals. A. G. Titova is finally thanked for having prepared the single crystals. N. S. Akulov and Ye. I. Kondorskiy are mentioned. There are 4 figures and 12 references: 9 Soviet-bloc and 2 non-Soviet-bloc.

Card 3/4

20133

Dynamics of powder patterns on ... S/181/61/003/002/031/050
B102/B201

ASSOCIATION: Institut fiziki Sibirskogo otdeleniya AN SSSR Krasnoyarsk (Institute of Physics of the Siberian Department of the AS USSR, Krasnoyarsk)

SUBMITTED: June 13, 1960

Card 4/4

ZOLOTAREV, Yu.Ye.

Gzhel'sk mineral powder. Avt.dor. 25 no.5:31 My '62. (MIRA 15:6)
(Bituminous materials)

ZOLOTAREV, Yu.Ye., inzh.

Rapid check of intermixing in asphalt-concrete mixers. Avt. dor. 26 no.2:18-19 F '63. (MIRA 16:4)

(Asphalt concrete)

BAGDASAROV, S.M.; FAYNBERG, E.S.; ZOLOTAREV, Yu.Ye.

Sandy asphalt concrete with coarse-grained sand. Avt. dor. 27 no.4:10-11 Ap '64. (MIRA 17:9)

REZNIKOV, I.G., kand.tekhn.nauk; KURASOVA, N.A.; ZOLOTAREVA, A.A.

Potentiometric titration for determining the composition of sulfonation products of higher aliphatic alcohols. Masl.-zhir.prom. 28 no.2:20-23 F '62. (MIRA 15:5)

1. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut sinteticheskikh zhirozameniteley i moyushchikh sredstv.
(Alcohols) (Sulfonation)

ZOLOTAREVA, A.F.

Glucocorticoid function of the adrenal cortex in acute hepatitis and liver cirrhosis. Soob. AN Gruz. SSR 35 no.1:93-100 Jl '64. (MIRA 17:10)

1. Tbilisskiy gosudarstvennyy institut usovershenstvovaniya vrachey. Predstavleno akademikom V.S. Asatiani.

Human and Animal Physiology (Normal and Pathological). T
Nervous System.

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biologiya, No 13, 1958, No. 60739

Author : Prokhorova, M. I.; Brodskaya, N. I.; Gubaydullina, D. Kh.; Zolotareva, A. N.; Korvatskaya, A. M.

Inst : Leningrad State University

Title : The Changes of Carbohydrate and Gaseous Exchange in the Brain in O_2 Insufficiency

Orig Pub : Uch. zap. LGU, 1957, No 222, 272-286

Abstract : To produce an oxygen deficiency, a methemoglobin forming agent ($NaNO_3$) was injected in the following doses: into dogs intravenously 15 - 30 mg./kg., into rats subcutaneously 20 mg./100 gm., and into rabbits intravenously 90 - 100 mg./kg. The blood samples were drawn from the artery and the upper longitudinal brain sinus according to the method of E. S. London. The rate of blood flow, determined

Card 1/2

ZOLOTAREVA, A.I.; FOMENKO, Z.F.

Clays of the western provinces of the Ukraine as a raw material for preparing drilling muds. Trudy UkrNIGRI no.5:326-337 '63.

Selecting clays for well drilling in the eastern part of the Ukraine. Ibid.:338-344

(MIRA 18:3)

ZOTAREVA, A. I.

3(5) PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION SOV/2682

Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy geologorazvedochnyy neftyanoy institut

Voprosy poiskov, razvedki i dobychi nefti i gaza na territorii USSR; doklady na vyyezdnoy sessii uchenykh sovetov VNIGNI i VNII, prokhodivshey v g. L'vove v maye 1957 g. (Problems in the Exploration and Production of Oil and Gas in the Ukrainian SSR; Reports Presented at a Session of the Scientific Councils of the All-Union Petroleum Scientific Research Institute for Geological Survey and the All-Union Scientific Research Institute, in Lvov, May 1957) Moscow, Gostoptekhizdat, 1959. 282 p. 1,000 copies printed.

Additional Sponsoring Agency: USSR. Ministerstvo geologii i okhrany nedr.

Eds.: I. G. Baranov, V. V. Glushko, and A. S. Muromtsev; Executive Eds.: S. M. Tungusa, and A. I. Zarotskaya; Tech Ed.: I. G. Fedotova.

PURPOSE: This book is intended for petroleum geologists and Ukrainian area specialists.

COVERAGE: This book contains 27 reports originally read at a meeting of the scientific councils of the VNIGNI (All-Union Petroleum Scientific Research Institute for Geological Survey), the VNII (All-Union Scientific Research Institute), the VNIIgaz, Ukrneft', Ukrgaz, Ukrvostokneftegazrazvedka, Ukrneftegazrazvedka, and Ukrneftegeofizika held in L'vov in May, 1957. The papers deal with the petroleum geology of the Dnepr-Donets depression, the Carpathians, Ciscarpathia, the southwestern fringe of the Russian Platform, and the northern Black Sea area. Particular attention is given to describing the geological features of those regions most likely to bear oil. Other articles discuss oil production techniques and ways of increasing drilling speed in deep wells. No personalities are mentioned. References accompany individual articles.

ZOLOTAREVA, A.I., GRINBERG, Z.F.

Possibility of using bentonites in the preparation of drilling muds. Bent.gliny Ukr. no.3:99-107 '59. (MIRA 12:12)

1. Ukrainskoye otdeleniye Vsesoyuznogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo geologorazvedochnogo neftyanogo instituta.
(Transcarpathia--Bentonite)
(Oil well drilling fluids)

KUKOVSKIY, Ye.G.; OSTROVSKAYA, A.B.; ZOLOTAREVA, A.I.

New raw material for drilling fluids. Razved. i okh. nedr 28 no.2:51-52 F '62. (MIRA 15:3)

1. Trest "Kiyevgeologiya" (for Kukovskiy, Ostrovskaya).
2. Ukrainskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy geologorazvedochnyy institut (for Zolotareva).

(Oil well drilling fluids) (Clay)

AUTHORS: Zolotareva, A.I. and Grinberg, Z.F., Staff Members of the Ukrainian Branch of VNIIGNI SOV/92-58-7-6/37

TITLE: Lowering the Viscosity of the Drilling Mud by Lignin KS (Snizheniye vyazkosti burovykh rastvorov lignosul'fonatom)

PERIODICAL: Neftyanik, 1958, Nr 7, pp 6 - 8 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The author states that the geological platform "Dolina" is mostly composed of clayey siltstone rocks. In the process of drilling, these rocks mix with the drilling mud and hinder the operation of the turbo-drill because they increase the viscosity and static shear stress of the mud. Under the drilling conditions of the "Dolina" platform it is not always possible to reduce viscosity of the mud by existing reagents (sulfite-alcohol liquid, caustic, synthan, etc.). However, studies and tests made in the laboratory of the Ukrainian VNIIGNI have proved that the viscosity and static shear stress of the drilling mud can be reduced by the simultaneous introduction of sulfite-alcohol liquid, NaOH and lime. Due to the introduction of

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these liquids the solidification of mud as well as tool stalling is eliminated, and it becomes possible to carry out the electric logging and sinking of a casing column without difficulty. In a table the authors give the characteristics of the drilling mud before and after liming. On the basis of experimentation carried out with mud at different oil wells the authors came to the conclusion that the viscosity and static shear stress of mud can be reduced by liming it. When the treated mud is limed, the mud becomes resistant to the coagulation of cement and maintains it characteristics for a considerable period of time. The process of liming the drilling mud is simple and does not require additional equipment.

ASSOCIATION: Ukrainskoye otdeleniye VNIGNI (Ukrainian Branch of the All-Union Petroleum Scientific Research Institute for Geological Surveying)

1. Drilling fluids--Moistrue content 2. Drilling fluids--Viscosity
3. Calcium oxides--Applications 4. Drilling machines--Performance

FOMENKO, Z.F.; ZOLOTAREVA, A.I.; SENTSYUK, V.P.

Alcohol oils as an antifoaming-reagent for clay muds.
Neft. i gaz. prom. no.2:32-33 Ap-Je '64. (MIRA 17:9)

ZOLOTAREVA, A.I.; FOMENKO, Z.F.; SHCHERBAKOVA, A.F.

Composition of water soluble salts in rocks of the Dolina oil field and its effect on the parameters of clay muds. Trudy UkrNIGRI no.7:126-130 '63.

(MIRA 19:1)

FOMENKO, Z.F.; ZOLOTAREVA, A.I.; SENTSYUK, V.P.

Field testing of carbolineum, a new antifoamer. Neft. i gaz. prom. 3:33-34 Jl-S '65. (MIRA 18:11)

1. KRYGIN, B. M.; ZOLOTAREVA, A. V.

2. USSR 600

4. Physics - Experiments

7. Compression during solution, Fiz. v shkole, No. 1, 1953.

9. Monthly List of Russian Acc.ssions, Library of Congress, April 1953, Uncl.

ZOLOTAREVA, A.A., vrach (Leningrad)

Pyelitis and its treatment. Med.sestra no.4:19-22 Ap '55.(MLRA 8:5)

(PYELITIS,
diag. & ther.)

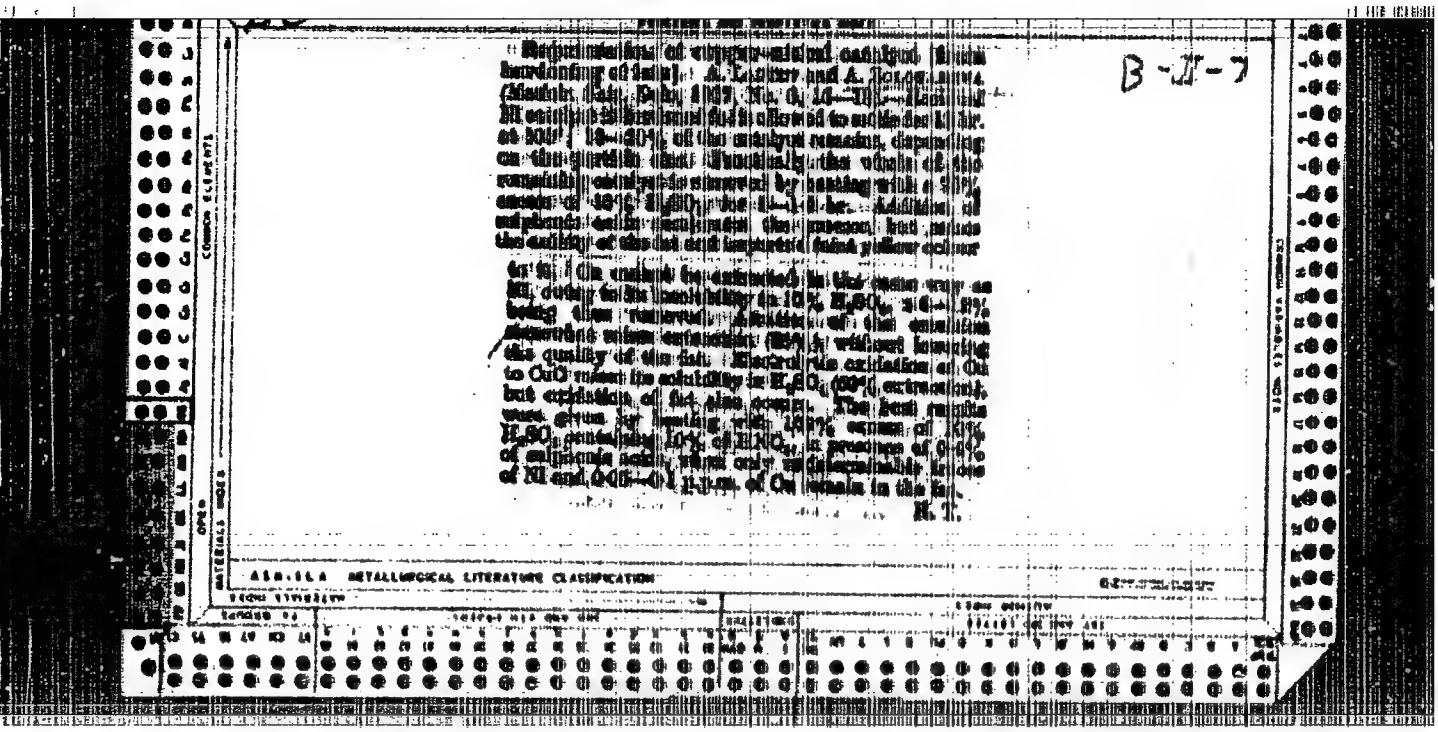
1. ZOLOTAREVA, A. V.: KRYGIN, B. M.

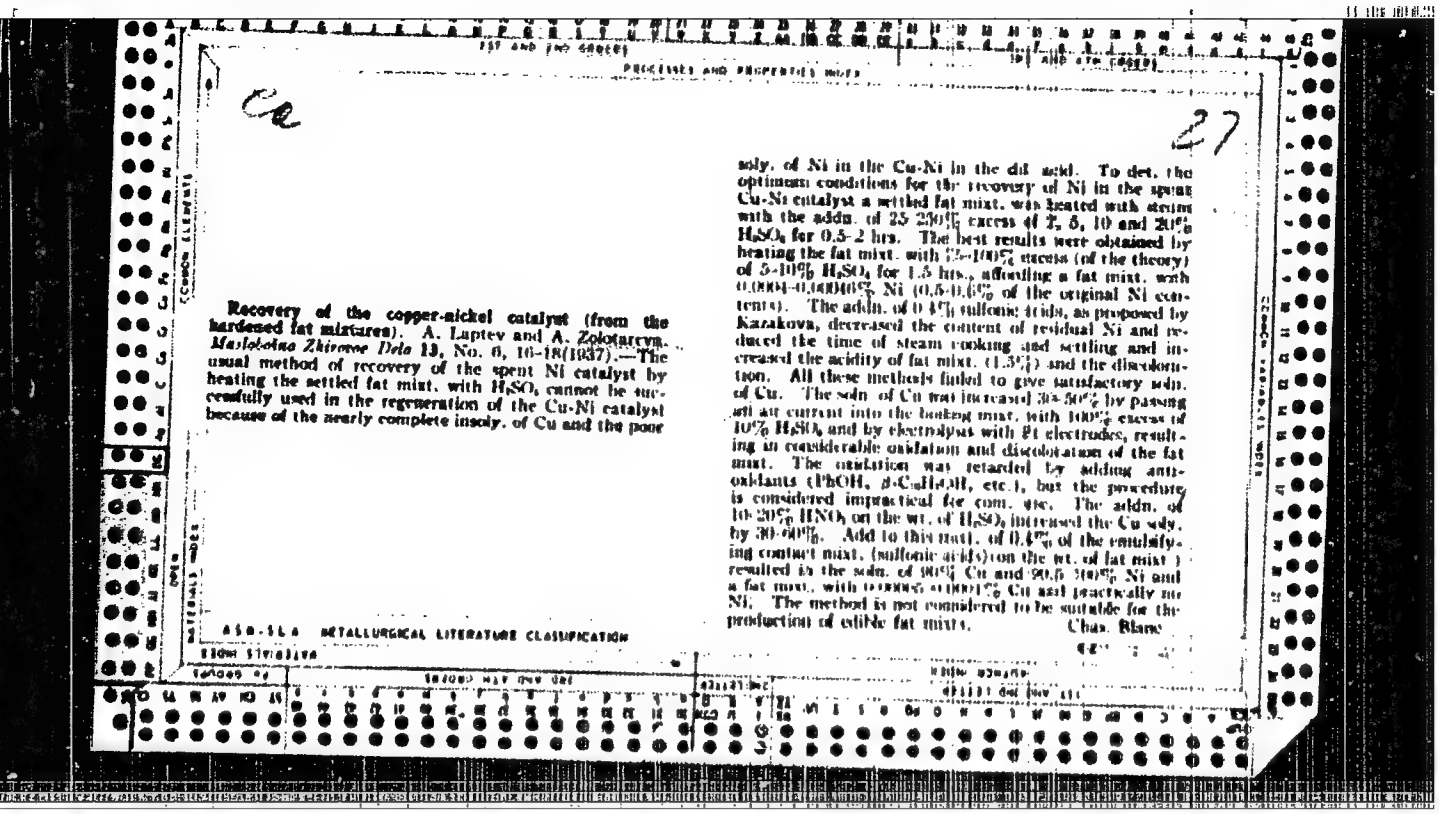
2. USSR (600)

4. Compressibility

7. Compression during solution. Fiz. v shkole, no. 1, 1953.

9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, April 1953, Uncl.





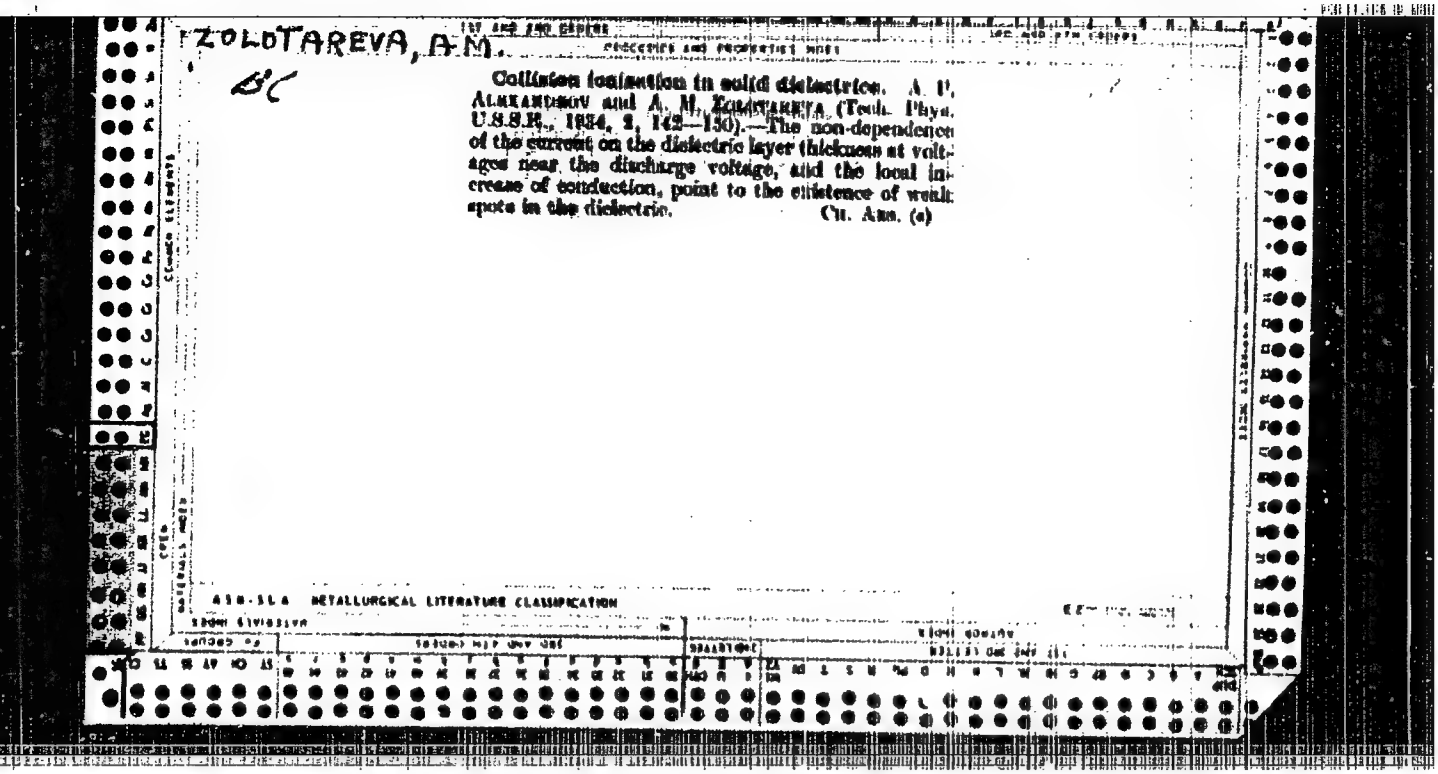
Cu

27

Recovery of the copper-nickel catalyst (from the hardened fat mixtures). A. Luptev and A. Zolotareva. *Maslobino Zhirovoe Delo* 13, No. 6, 16-18(1937).—The usual method of recovery of the spent Ni catalyst by heating the settled fat mixt. with H_2SO_4 cannot be successfully used in the regeneration of the Cu-Ni catalyst because of the nearly complete insoly. of Cu and the poor soly. of Ni in the Cu-Ni in the oil acid. To det. the optimum conditions for the recovery of Ni in the spent Cu-Ni catalyst a settled fat mixt. was heated with steam with the addn. of 25-250% excess of 2, 5, 10 and 20% H_2SO_4 for 0.5-2 hrs. The best results were obtained by heating the fat mixt. with 75-100% excess (of the theory) of 5-10% H_2SO_4 for 1.5 hrs., affording a fat mixt. with 0.0004-0.0008% Ni (0.5-0.6% of the original Ni contents). The addn. of 0.4% sulfonic acids, as proposed by Kazakova, decreased the content of residual Ni and reduced the time of steam cooking and settling and increased the acidity of fat mixt. (1.3%) and the discoloration. All these methods failed to give satisfactory soln. of Cu. The soln of Cu was increased 30-50% by passing an air current into the boiling mixt. with 100% excess of 10% H_2SO_4 and by electrolysis with Pt electrodes, resulting in considerable oxidation and discoloration of the fat mixt. The oxidation was retarded by adding antioxidants ($PhOH$, β-$C_{10}H_7OH$, etc.), but the procedure is considered impractical for com. use. The addn. of 10-20% HNO_3 on the wt. of H_2SO_4 increased the Cu soly. by 30-60%. Add to this mixt. of 0.4% of the emulsifying contact mixt. (sulfonic acids) on the wt. of fat mixt.) resulted in the soln. of 90% Cu and 90.5-100% Ni and a fat mixt. with 0.0005-0.0001% Cu and practically no Ni. The method is not considered to be suitable for the production of edible fat mixts.

Chas. Blanc

A50-5L4 METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

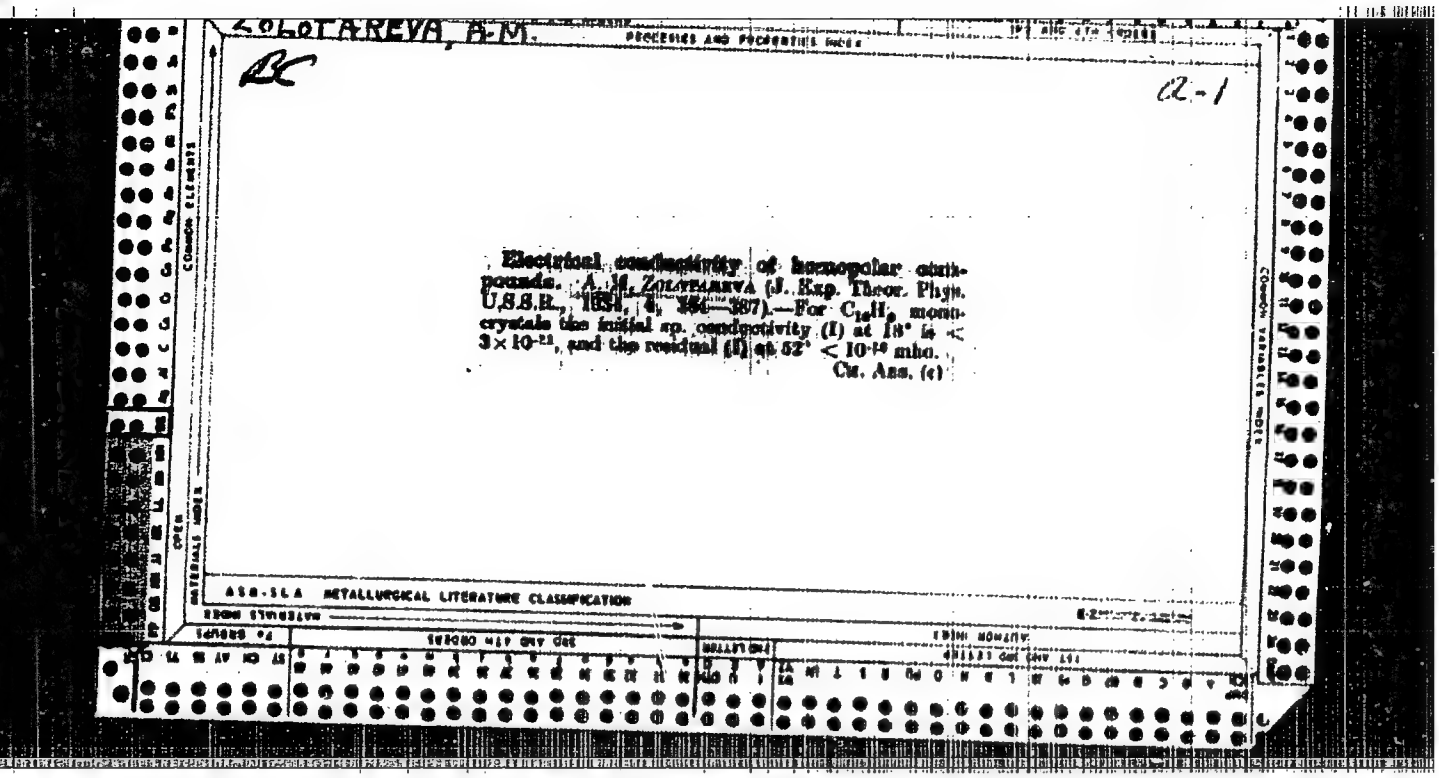


ZOLOTAREVA, A.M.

BC

Collision ionisation in solid dielectrics. A. F. ALEKANDROV and A. M. ZOLOTAREVA (Tech. Phys. U.S.S.R., 1934, 2, 142—150).—The non-dependence of the current on the dielectric layer thickness at voltages near the discharge voltage, and the local increase of conduction, point to the existence of weak spots in the dielectric. Ch. Abs. (a)

ASM-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION



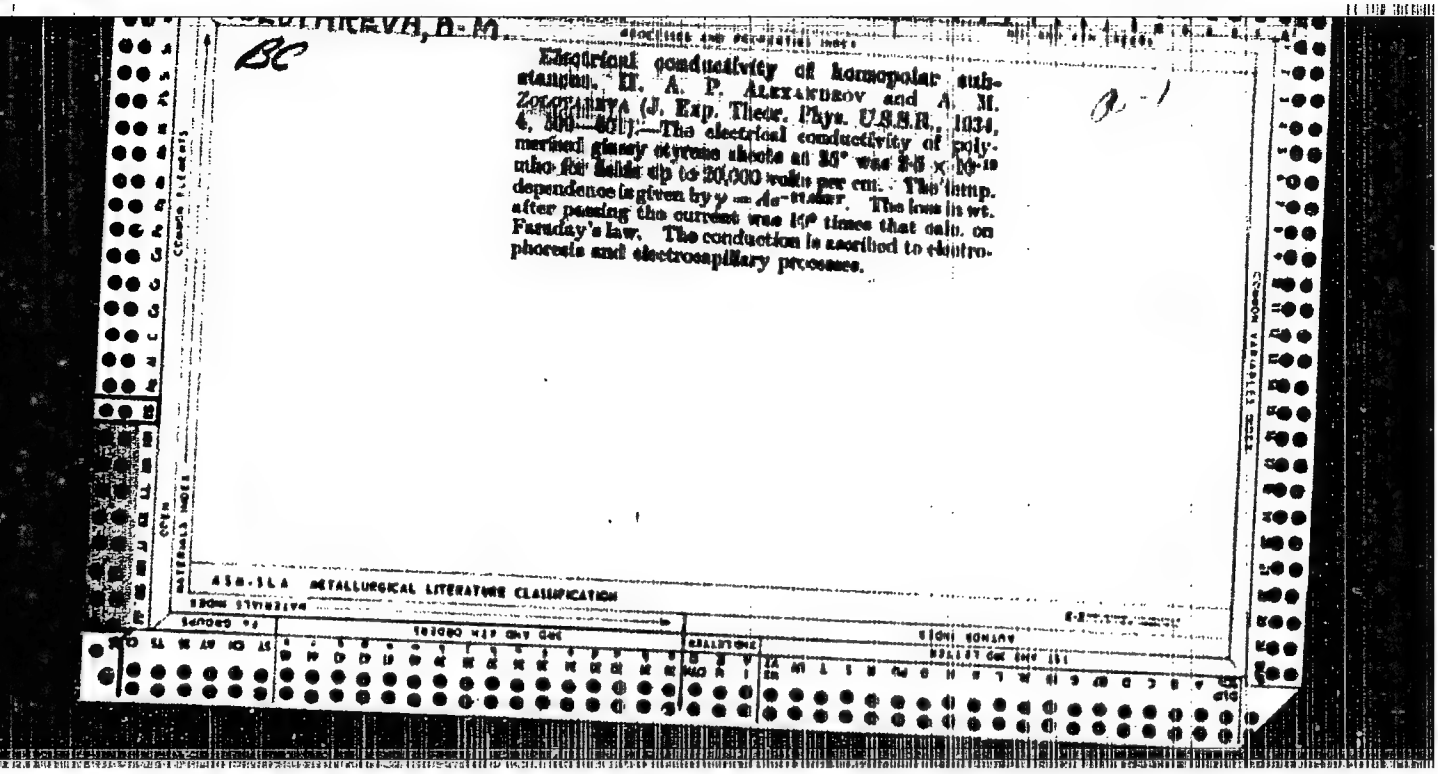
ZOLOTAREVA, A.M.

RC

C2-1

Electrical conductivity of homopolar compounds. A. M. ZOLOTAREVA (J. Exp. Theor. Phys. U.S.S.R., 1951, 6, 386—387).—For $C_{16}H_{34}$ monocrystals the initial sp. conductivity (I) at 18° is $< 3 \times 10^{-21}$, and the residual (II) at 52° $< 10^{-19}$ mho. Cu. Abs. (c)

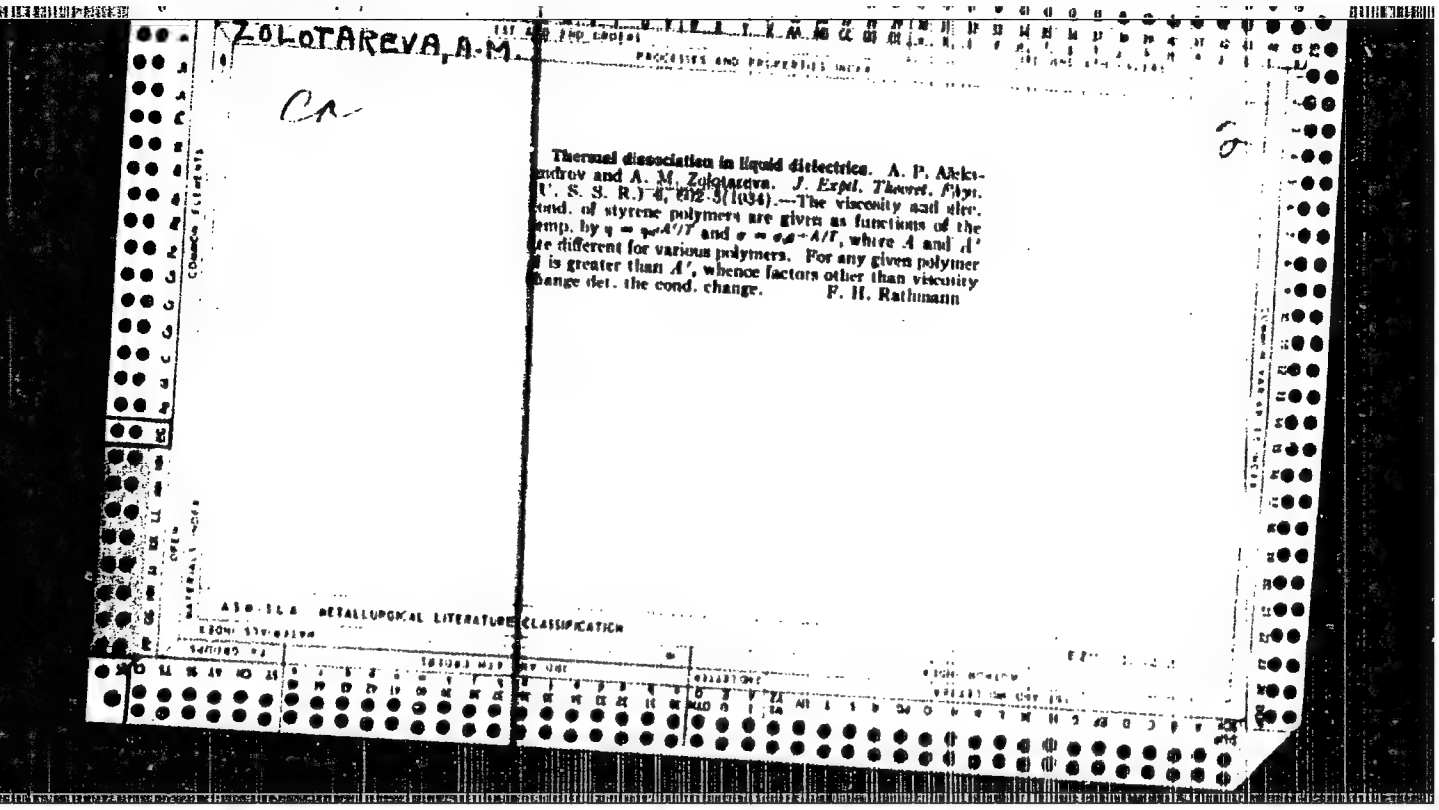
ASM-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION



BC

Electrical conductivity of homopolar substances. III. A. P. ALEXANDROV and A. M. ZOLOTAREVA (J. Exp. Theor. Phys. U.S.S.R., 1934, 4, 300—301).—The electrical conductivity of polymerised glassy styrene nitrate at 35° was $2{\cdot}5 \times 10^{-10}$ mho for fields up to 20,000 volts per cm. The temp. dependence is given by $\gamma = Ae^{-B/RT}$. The loss in wt. after passing the current was 150 times that calc. on Faraday's law. The conduction is ascribed to electrophoresis and electrocapillary processes.

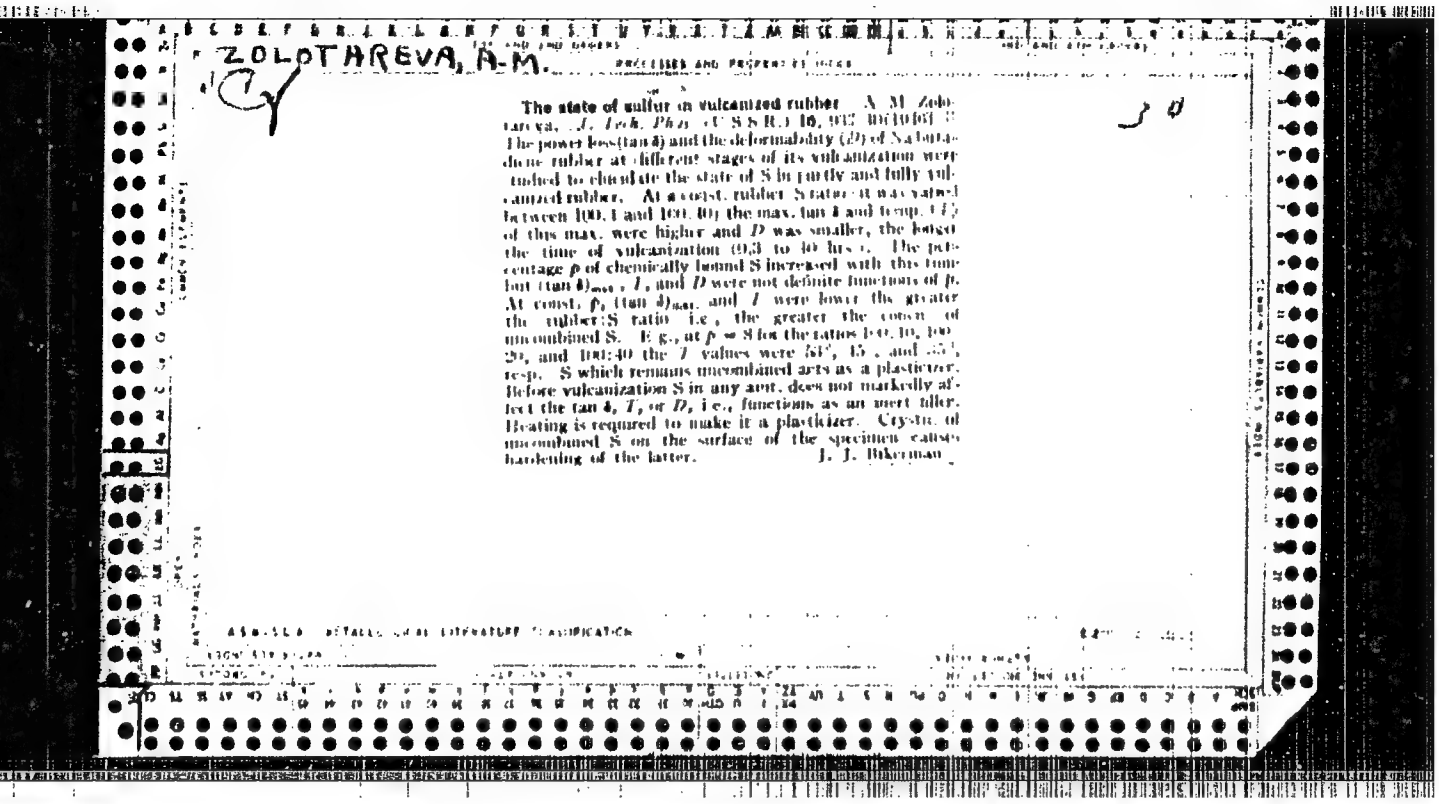
A.



ZOLOTAREVA, A.M.

CA

Thermal dissociation in liquid dielectrics. A. P. Alek-sandrov and A. M. Zolotareva. *J. Exptl. Theoret. Phys. (U. S. S. R.)* 4, 602-5(1934).—The viscosity and elec. cond. of styrene polymers are given as functions of the temp. by $\eta = \eta_0 e^{A/T}$ and $\sigma = \sigma_0 e^{-A'/T}$, where A and A' are different for various polymers. For any given polymer A is greater than A', whence factors other than viscosity change elec. the cond. change. F. H. Rathmann



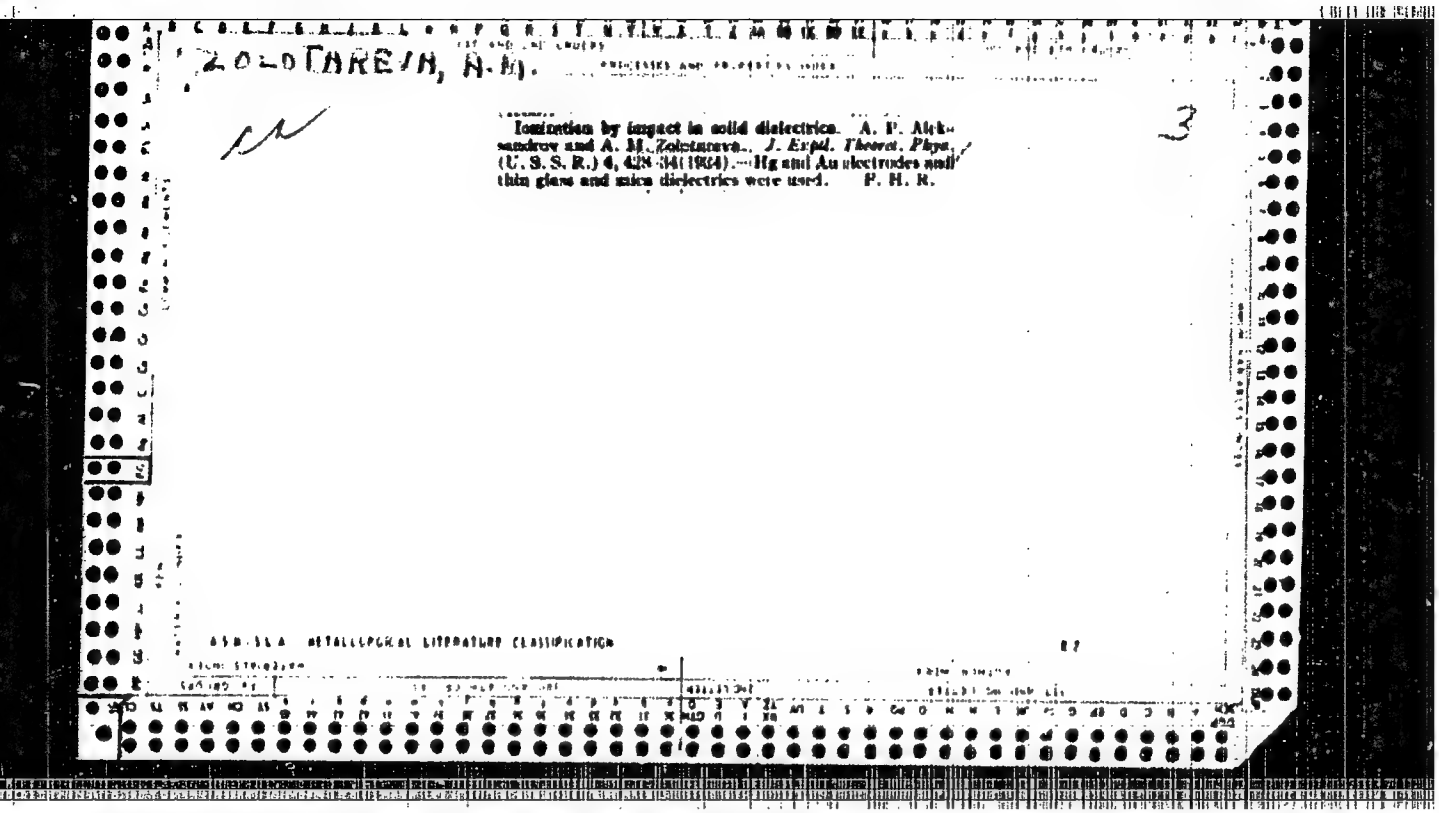
ZOLOTAREVA, A.M.

The state of sulfur in vulcanized rubber. A. M. Zolotareva. *J. Tech. Phys.* (U.S.S.R.) 10, 917–30(1940). The power loss ($\tan\delta$) and the deformability (D) of Naturalene rubber at different stages of its vulcanization were studied to elucidate the state of S in partly and fully vulcanized rubber. At a const. rubber S ratio it was varied between 100:1 and 100:40 the max. $\tan\delta$ and temp. (T) of this max. were higher and D was smaller, the lower the time of vulcanization (0.5 to 40 hrs.). The percentage p of chemically bound S increased with this time but $(\tan\delta)_{max.}$, T, and D were not definite functions of p. At const. p, $(\tan\delta)_{max.}$ and T were lower the greater the rubber:S ratio i.e., the greater the excess of uncombined S. E.g., at $p = 8$ for the ratios 100:10, 100:20, and 100:40 the T values were 51°, 15°, and −5°, resp. S which remains uncombined acts as a plasticizer. Before vulcanization S in any amt. does not markedly affect the $\tan\delta$, T, or D, i.e., functions as an inert filler. Heating is required to make it a plasticizer. Crystn. of uncombined S on the surface of the specimen causes hardening of the latter. J. J. Bikerman

ZOLOTAREVA, A.M. 15-4-7

Copper–nickel catalyst for hydrogenation of fats. A. I. LAPTEV and A. M. ZOLOTAREVA (J. Appl. Chem. Russ., 1938, 11, 1077—1084).—The activity of Cu–Ni catalysts is considerably reduced by admixture of >10% of Fe. The rate of sedimentation of the catalyst in hardened fat is ∝ the diameter of the particles, to which the activity of the used catalyst is inversely proportional. The Ni content of the hardened fat is reduced to 2—4 mg. per kg., and of Cu to 6—8 mg., by boiling for 1—1·5 hr. with 11% of the vol. of 5—10% H_2SO_4 theoretically required to dissolve the Ni, most of the Cu being deposited at the fat–H_2O interface under these conditions. Addition of 0·4% of surface-active sulphonic acids permits shortening the time of extraction, but raises the acidity of the fat by 1·6%. Oxidation of the Cu particles during dissolution (with O_2, or electrolytic) enhances solubility of the metals in acids, but lowers the quality of the fat. Max. extraction of the metals is achieved by boiling with 10% H_2SO_4 containing 10% of HNO_3 with 0·4% of sulphonic acids, ≯0·5—1 mg. of Cu per kg. and only traces of Ni remaining in the fat after extraction. R. T.

A S M - S L A METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION



ZOLOTAREVA, N.M.

Ionization by impact in solid dielectrics. A. F. Aleksandrov and A. M. Zolotareva. *J. Exptl. Theoret. Phys.* (U. S. S. R.) 6, 428-34 (1964).—Hg and Au electrodes and thin glass and mica dielectrics were used. P. H. R.

ASD-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

ZOLOTAREVA, A.S., vrach (Leningrad)

Determination of daily diuresis. Med.sestra 15 no.8:19-22 Ag '56.
(MLRA 9:10)

(DIURETICS AND DIURESIS)

ZOLOTAREVA, A.S. (Leningrad)

Ascites. Fel'd.i akush. no.4:15-19 Ap '54. (MLRA 7:4)
(Ascites)

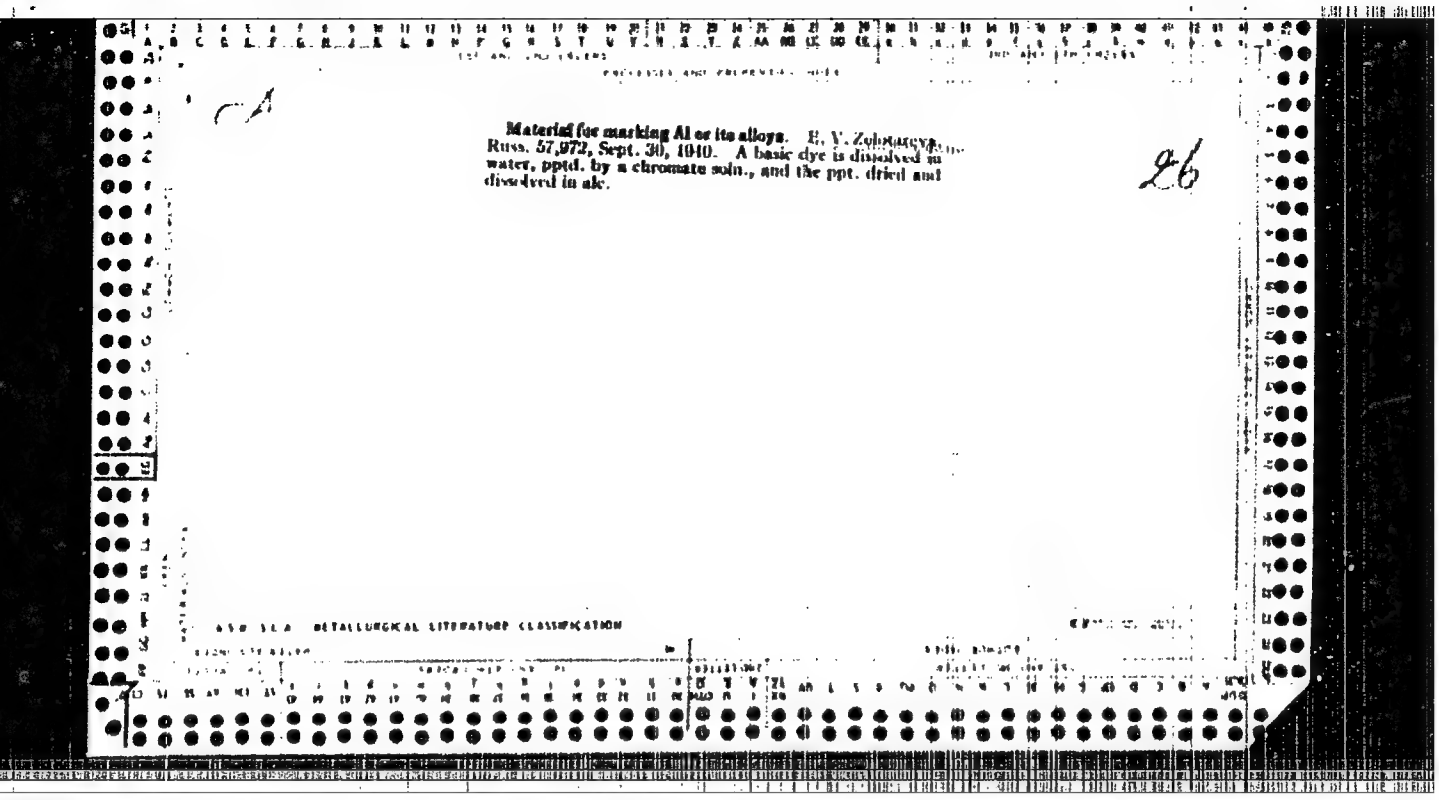
ZOLOTAREVA, A.S. (Leningrad).

Addison's disease. Fel'd.i akush. no.3:31-33 Mr '54. (MLRA 7:3)
(Addison's disease)

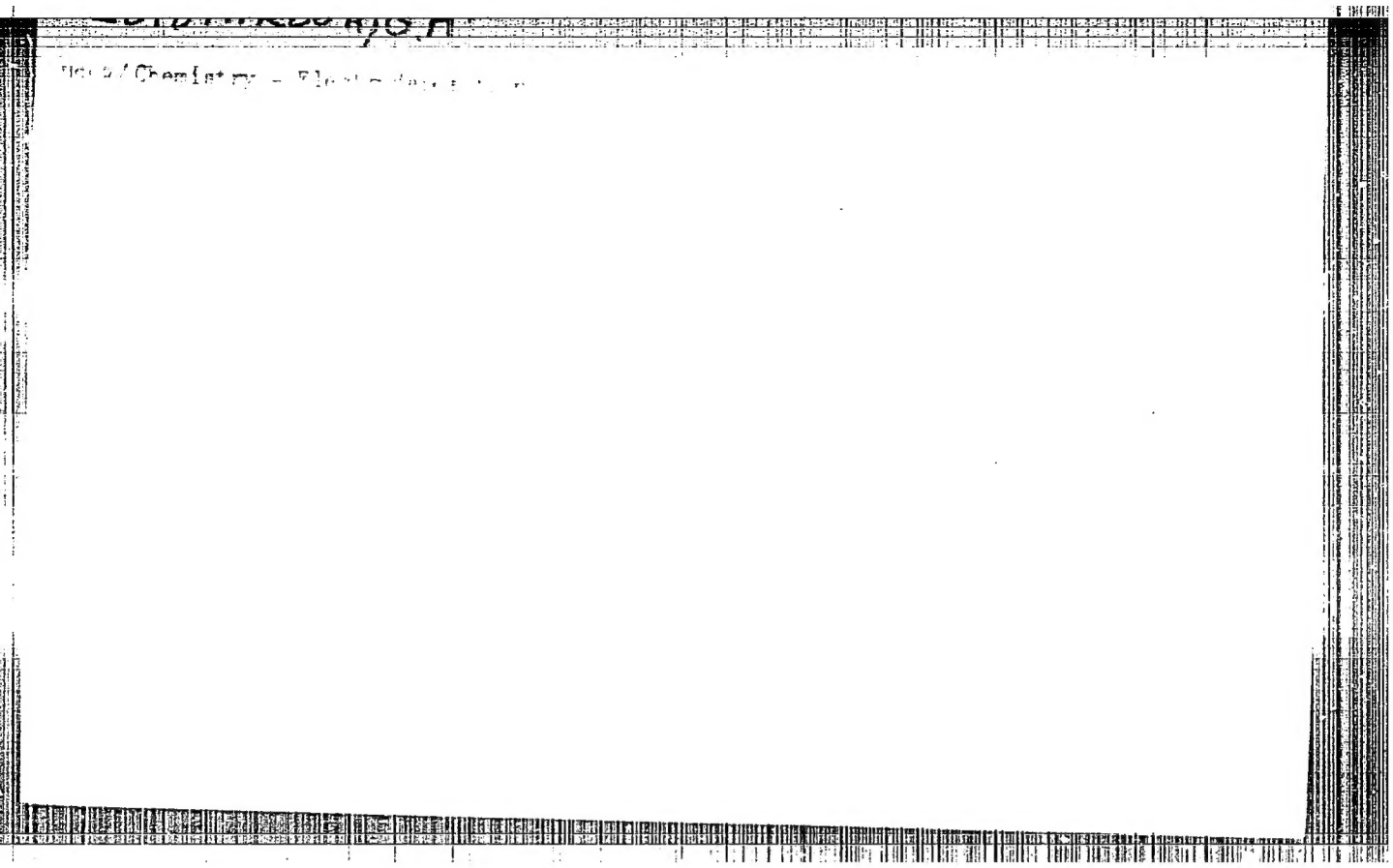
KOROLEV, Yu.A., inzh.; KOPTEV, B.G., inzh.; ZOLOTAREVA, A.S., inzh

Condensate outlets for steam-can dryers. Tekst. prom. 25 no.10: 69-70 O '65. (MIRA 18:10)

1. Sotrudnik Nauchno-issledovatel'skogo eksperimental'no-konstruktorskogo mashinostroitel'nogo instituta.



Material for marking Al or its alloys. E. V. Zobnarova. Russ. 57,972, Sept. 30, 1940. A basic dye is dissolved in water, ppted. by a chromate soln., and the ppt. dried and dissolved in alc.



L 44371-66 EWT(m)/EWP(j)/T IJP(c) RM/WW/JW

ACC NR: AP6023059 (A) SOURCE CODE: UR/0191/66/000/004/0009/0011

AUTHOR: Zakoshchikov, S. A.; Zubareva, G. M.; Zolotareva, G. M.

40 B

ORG: none

TITLE: Effect of starting materials on the synthesis of polyamidoacids and their hydrolytic stability

SOURCE: Plasticheskiye massy, no. 4, 1966, 9-11

TOPIC TAGS: reaction rate, polyamide, synthetic material, polyester plastic

ABSTRACT: Kinetics of formation of the high molecular weight polyamidoacids from pyromellitic anhydride (PA) and methylphenylenediamine (MPD), paraphenylenediamine (PPD), hexamethylenediamine (HMD), 4,4'diaminodiphenylmethane (DPM), and 4,4-diamino--diphenyl ester (DPE) was studied in dimethylformamide solvent. The hydrolytic stability of the product polyamidoacids and the effect of reactivity of diamines on the quality of the product polymers were also investigated. It was found that the optimum concentrations of the individual diamines were: 10% for PPD, 20% for MPD, and 15% for HMD. A maximum specific viscosity of the polyamidoacid equal to 0.8-0.9 was achieved from reaction of pyromellitic anhydride with methylphenylenediamine at 0.2% H_2O in dimethylformamide. It was found that the reactivity of the diamids declines in the following order: hexamethylenediamine>decamethylenediamine>4,4'-diaminodiphenylmethane>

UDC: 547.582.4

Card 1/2

L 44371-66

ACC NR: AP6023059

>4,4'-diaminodiphenylester>paraphenylenediamine>metaphenylenediamine>diaminodiphenylenediamine>4,4'-diamino-3,3'-dimethyldiphenylmethane>4,4'-diaminodiphenylsulfone. The rate of hydrolysis of polyamidoacids was found to decrease with decreasing specific viscosity. Orig. art. has: 5 figures, 3 tables.

SUB CODE: 07/ SUBM DATE: none/ ORIG REF: 002/ OTH REF: 013

hs

Card 2/2

VLADIMIROV, Sergey Vladimirovich; ZOLOTAREVA, Klavdiya Aleksandrovna; MASLOVA, Izol'da Petrovna; MIKHAYLOV, Vladimir Vasil'yevich; SIDEL'KOVSKAYA, F.P., kand. khim. nauk, red.; KORNEYEV, S.G., red.; POPOV, V.N., tekhn. red.

[Nonageing polymers]Nestareiushchie polimery. Tambov, Tambovskoe knizhnoe izd-vo, 1962. 78 p. (MIRA 15:11)
(Polymers)